HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,011—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1903. PRICE 4½ ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7913	J. R. London	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,329	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,316	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at direct, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID,
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,016	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,940	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 403	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S.S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 3rd November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3354	T. Harrison	13th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	Not Fixed.	
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No 2

INSTANTLY ALLAYS ITCHING.
"ANTEXEMA"

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES.

Persons who are tortured or disfigured by any form of Skin Eruption, will find in "ANTEXEMA," the great English Skin Remedy, the Relief and Cure they so much desire. This preparation is a Speedy, Permanent, and Effectual Treatment for Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted Skin and Scalp humours. It positively cures ECZEMA when other forms of treatment fail.
It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:
MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No, 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
PRICES:
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...			"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)
On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM
Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

AT 9-30 P. M.

First appearance in India of

THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

IN CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

(For the first time in Bombay)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Each evening at 9-30 PRECISELY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per Hansa Line s. s. LOWENBURG, G Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY morning, the 3rd November, 1903.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 31st October, 1903.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 55 per share will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 23rd instant, on and after MONDAY, 2nd November, 1903, between 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dala Street, Fort.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, the sole surviving Trustee under an Indenture of Trust, dated 20th day of February, 1891, and made between BHICAIJEE wife of JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE WATCHAGANDHY and JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE WATCHAGANDHY of the first part and the said BHICAIJEE and DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA of the other part, has contracted to SELL to our client, all that piece of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts situate in the Registration District of Bombay on the East side of Cowasjee Patell Street within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—viz., on or towards the North by Cowasjee Subedar Street or Bhoiwar Lane, on to towards the South by the house of Muncherji Cooverji Chast-maker, on or towards the East partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temuljee and partly by the back of the house of Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia and on or towards the West by Cowasjee Patell Street which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1493 and 1494 and Street Nos. 85 and 87 and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 313 and 314, and New Nos. 5238, B 5238, 5241 and 5242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Mehta and others as monthly tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before this High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of November, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 30th day of October, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

REQUIRED a European RESIDENT SECRETARY. The Secretary will be expected to devote his whole time to the Club. No one need apply who is not already a member of some recognised Club.

Salary Rs. 400 a month with free room and lodge.

Application with record of previous experience to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Club of Western India, Poona.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to RECOCUPY LAND at the COLABA COTTON GREEN, for the season 1903-04, are requested to kindly take up the Plots required by them and pay the Season Ground Rent due on same by the 5th November next. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 5th November, 1903, any Plots not reoccupied and paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants offering.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FOOD, CLOTHING, BEDDING and other Articles for one year to the inmates of the Leper Asylum, at Matunga, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1903.

Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500. The deposit must be in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract and pay the necessary deposit.

The full deposit required from the successful Tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the contract will be 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the supplies to be made by him during the year.

The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Chairman,
W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

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RESERVED FUND	"	15,50,000
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or
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For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
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" 3 "	... 3½ "

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 2 CASES DOLCEINE (LIQUID SUGAR.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers and Co. Aerated water Manufacturers—

2 cases each 28 bottles each 1 lb Dolceine (liquid sugar-250 times sweeter than sugar) usually used by aerated water manufacturers for lemonade and other waters.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA DUST.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s, Nairung.

A O J | 102 chests, 10,378 lbs. Calcutta tea dust, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Messrs. J. P. Davies, B. H. Duxbury, and, C. W. T. Elsworth, consisting of teakwood cupboards, teapoys, hat and stick stand, dining table, chest of drawers with mirror, dinner waggon, bookstand, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, towel horses, clothes presses, washhand table, ice box, copper pots, bronze 2-light hanging lamp, &c.

Also household furniture such as almirahs, cupboards, wardrobes, chiffonier, side, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, trunks, cot, chest of drawers, easy and light chairs, ice chest on stand, coin cabinet, dining table, mirror back cabinet, swords, carriages, bayonets, perambulator side saddle, &c.

On account of the concerned—

10 cases, each 1 dozen bottles, champagne,

5 cases, each 2 dozen pints, champagne,

By order of Mahon edji Admji and on account and at the risk of Fazul Muljl Rowji.

6 cases 18 dozen bentwood chairs Nos. 14 and 18.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles and one Humber bicycle.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria,

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 double seated glass fronted brougham,

1 strong built office shigram,

1 sealer mare 14-2 very good trapper.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE CAWNPORE LEATHER GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE LATE WENSE TANNERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., and the following day at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms (where the stock has been taken for sale) the stock in trade of the Bombay Depot of the White Tannery consisting of saddlery, saddlery, pair harness, tonga harness, large stock of horse collars, also leather boots and shoes (plain and fancy) and a large assortment of miscellaneous leather goods.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TARPAULINES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1903, at 11 a.m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Carnac Bridge, 145 old unserviceable tarpaulines.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
1 case colored flannels.
3 cases white shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
ex, s, s, Moldavia.
5 cases cheese.
On account of the underwriters—
9 Bales damaged Brown Papers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	,,	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 ,, ,,
6 Months 4½ ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900,

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by Instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UNDRIA STREET.

Under instructions of Shaik Mahomed bin Hismoodin Akharwaray, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 51 of 1901, (wherein Rahiabi, widow of Mahomed Ismail, and others are plaintiffs and Mahomed Miyan bin Mahomed Esmail Akharwaray and others are defendants, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the building messuage and tenement standing thereon lying and being at Undria Street, by admeasurement 1884-9 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under old Nos. 1431-32-33 and new Nos. 3567-3599, old survey Nos. 2847, and 2848 and 2849, and new survey Nos. 4665 and 4667, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E No. 319 and 320, and Street Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the house of Khudabaksh Manubhai, on or towards the south by the house of Sakinabaee, widow of Kazi Mahomed Syed, on or towards the east by the said Undria Street, and on or towards the west by the sweeper passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorney's for the said Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHUCKLA, HOSSEIN KHAN KHALIFA STREET, MEMONWADAJ STREET, BENGALPOORA STREET, AND OONDRIA STREET.

Suit No. 184 of 1900.

Yasin bin Abdul and another
vs.
Abdool Rahim bin Shaik Bullen and another.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the several premises, in nine several lots, by order of E. R. Smetham, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed by the order made in the above suit on the 12th June, 1902, as modified by the order of 18th June, 1903, the following immovable properties on the days and at the times undermentioned.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of Chuckla Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector as pension and tax under old No. 611, new No. 2855, old survey No. 84, and new survey No. 2915, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage building, or dwelling-house, and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward N. 447, Street No. 60-66, Street Chuckla Street, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the said Chuckla Street otherwise known as old Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Chand, and on or towards the south by the porperty of Abdul Latiff Bapoo Jitaker, and which said building, shops and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1903, at 5 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Fazel Allcobhoy and Goolam Hoosein Allcobhai are the present Fuzandar, situate on the east side of Hasan Khan Khalifa Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 438, Street No. 47-49, Street Hassan Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and the property described as Lot No. 1, on or towards the west by the said Hassan Khalifa Street, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of Ebrahim Chand, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and the property of Mahomed Fazul Surti, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land, registered by the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 416, new No. 6068, old Survey No. 855, new Survey No. 2027, the annual rent whereof payable to the Collector is Rs. 2-2-3, also registered by the Collector as quit and ground rent under old No. 417, new No. 6069, old Survey No. 855 and new Survey No. 2027, the annual rent whereof payable to the Collector is Rs. 2-6-1, and admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B, Ward No. 440, street No. 30-31, Street Hasan Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the said Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on or towards the west by butchers Jamat Khana, on or towards the north by a weeper's passage common to this property and to the property of Haji Isac Chand, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage common to this property and to the property of Ali Saheb Coor, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1903, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Husan Khalifa Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, whereof Fazal Allcoboy and Goolam Hoosein Allcobhoy are the present Fuzandars, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 416, street No., 58, Street Hasan Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hasan Bhikoo, and on or towards the south by the property of Memon Musa Ismail. On this vacant piece of land there is a shed which has been erected by and belongs to one Khoja Mamoo bin Do sal, who is a tenant of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of New Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gawli Molla, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1226, new No. 1935, old Survey No. 882, new Survey No. 2-2361, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 552, Street No. 11-13, Street Memon Wada Road, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property of Bapu Saheb Jetaker, on or towards the west by the said new Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gaoli Moll's, on or towards the south by the property of Surti Nacoha, and on or towards the north partly by a sweeper's passage common to this property and the property of Hasan Azam Mansur and partly by the property of the said Hasan Azam Mansur, and which said premises are in the occupation of tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, whereof Ladha Ebrahim is the Fuzandar, at a Fuzandari rent of Rs. 2-15-9 per annum situate on the north side of Tally Gully, otherwise called old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B ward No. 3705, Street No. 356-58, street old Nagpada and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Hassum, on or towards the west by the property of Kazi Fatar Mahomed, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Teli Gully otherwise called Old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 7.

All that piece one or parcel of vacant land, situate on the west side of Oondria Street, otherwise called Choki Molla without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1427, new No. 2383, old Survey No. 2324, and new Survey No. 4075, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No 313, Street No. 34-36 Oondria Street and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the said Oondria Street, otherwise called Choki Molla, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Bora Suliamon, and on or towards the south by the property of Mogul Mahomed Mirza. On this land there is a shed erected by and belonging to Noor Mahomed Glasswala, a tenant of the Receiver in this suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 2284, 2284, new No 2204, old Survey No 2171, new Survey No, 6413 containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or the reabouts, with a shed of corrugated iron sheets standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No 56-63, Street No. 553-1, Street Upper Duncan Road, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the property of Permanund Tribuvundas, on or towards the north by a moiety of a sweeper's passage and the property of Hormusji Kavasji, and on or towards the south by a moiety of a sweeper's passage and the property of Dwarkadas Lalubhoy and which said premises are in the occupation of a tenant of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, at 5 p. m.

LOT No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, measuring about 32 feet in length and about 32 feet in breath, situate at a cross lane near Ripon Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3985 (1), Street No. 172, standing in the name of one Jaru Mitha, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property of Dakhani Chand Siya, on or towards the west by the land of Hindustani Sillatu, on or towards the south by a private passage, and on or towards the north by a vacant piece of land.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS,

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid Market.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £33 3-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 1-2 = + 1-1
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 7-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 13-16 = — 3-16
3 months hence ..... 27 5-16 = — 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 60 = — 1-2

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·14 = + 1-4
Berlin ,, ... 20·42 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·85 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 pr ct = do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-4 pr ct = do
4 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 pr ct = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 4 pr ct = + 1-8
7 day marker loans ..... 3 1-2 pr ct = + 1-8

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks. Nov.-Dec. Tone quiet. 10 1-4 = — 1-8.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 3 1-2d. = unchanged.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 31s. 6d. = unchanged.

Do. White Delhi, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 30s. 2d. = — 4 1-2d.

Do. White Karachi, Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 29s. 11-2d. = unchanged.

Do. Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 28s. 3·d. = — 3d.

Coffee in New York 6 unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £233,000
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 50,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·74 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 19,000 bales. Arrivals closed firm.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·67	5·62	5·60	5·49
+13	+13	+13	+13
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·48	5·48	5·47	5·47
+13.	+13	+13	+13

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 61,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 52,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... 64,000 ,,
Do. do Continent ..... 12,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands ..... 10·20 + 15
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·30 + 6
Do. do. March ..... 10·28 + 10

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 1-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 10·10 + 12
Do. do. April ..... 10·32 + 12
Tone at close ..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 30th October, 1903:—

Cotton ..... 886 bales.
Wheat ..... 18,119 cwts.
Linseed ..... 2,67 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds ..... 4,999 ,,
Gingellyseed ..... 5,841 ,,
Poppyseed ..... 918 ,,
Groundnuts ..... 49 ,,
Castorseed ..... 5,631 ,,
Rice ..... 1,447 ,,
Myrabollams ..... 27 ,,
Cottonseed ..... 7,934 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D, A. 1s. 4 1-4d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d,
French France 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement ..... ,, 98·9
2nd do. ..... ,, 98·7

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore ready ..... Rs. 5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore ,, ,, 5 15 0
Yellow Guzerat ,, ,, 5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steadier.
Ready 6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.
Plate 91 per cent ..... Rs. 31-12 per cwt
Club No. 1 ..... ,, 31-4 ,,
Hard Red ..... ,, 24 ,,

COTTON.—A steady demand for exports continues, and a good business has again been done at a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The market closed firm.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols 88 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 85 7-8
Bar Silver 27 13-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BERESFORD—Charles Edward Beresford, Deputy Chief Manager, Commercial Bank of India, Ld. Born 9th April 1846, died at Sucz 26th October 1903.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SUTTON—FRASER—Oct 31, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, FREDERIC HUNTER SUTTON, of Bombay, to EMMELINE, youngest daughter of Rev. JOHN FRASER, M.A., Inverness, N.B.

POONA.

DEATH.

CCOFET—October 24, at Poona, Ernest Milan Cooper Managing Partner of the firm of Bernard-Stanley, and eldest son of T E G Cooper C E of Simla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—October 24, at Moolian, the wife of Condr M J Doyle, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

GREIG—October 27, at Lucknow, the wife of A W Greig, I M S, of a son.

LANE—October 27, at 10 Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Clayton Lane, Indian Medical Service, of twins, son and daughter.

PAWLEY—October 27, at Cunningham Road, Bangalore, the wife of F A Pawley, C E, of a son.

MARRIAGES

BOURNE—LEESON—October 24, at All Saints' Church Cossipur, by the Rev Canon Britain, James Matthew Bourne, of the Madras Railway, son of the late Henry Bourne, of Redhill, Surrey, to Hilda, daughter of G J R Leeson, (retired D P W), of Ealing, London.

MUMME—BAILLIE—October 20, at Saint Thomas' Church, Ghazipore, by the Rev A F Warren, Ernest Charles Mumme, B & N-W Ry, son of Carl Mumme, Esq, Shipbuilder, Greenock, Scotland, to Elizabeth Rose, yougest daughter of the late Peter Baillie, Esq, Inverness, Scotland, and sister of D C Baillie, Esq, I C S, Berars.

STEWART—QUARRY—October 21, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Goke Cowley, Douglas Law, eldest son of Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, C B, Bart and grandson of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, to Lilian Dorathea, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F W Quarry, of Goruckpur, Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

HALLIDAY—At Gyo, Richard Anthony (Dickey), second son of Norrice and May Halliday, born Sunday 7th October 1900, died Sunday 18th October 1903.

ROBERTS—October 27, at Priory Cottage, Naini Tal, David Thomas Roberts, C S I, Indian Civil Service, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, U P, in his 58th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 9·21m., 10·0a. Low water, 3·3m, 3·28a.

Justices' Election of a Councillor in the room of Mr. Hassunbhoy Visram, Municipal Offices.

Meeting re Association of Registered Medical Women in Bombay, Cama Hospital.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

TWO BOYS MISSING.—Ball Bhewa, residing in the 5th Kamatipura Lane, has reported to the Bombay Police that since Friday evening his son Pandu, aged 9, who had on his person ornaments valued at Rs. 20, has been missing. He was last seen in the company of Daji Balwant, a lad aged 15. The police are making inquiries about Pandu and Daji.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Lt.-Col. G. M. Porter, R. E., on "Colds, Old and New," illustrated with specimens, on Thursday at 4-45 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. Procter, "Seascale," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an Inquest relative to the death of Mariambai, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty two, the wife of Noora Allimad, residing in a chawl in Kolsa Gully, Falkland Road. The deceased was quite deaf, dull in mind but physically strong. On Saturday afternoon she went to see her cousin in a house in Khetwady 1st Lane where she was accidentally drowned in the well in the house. She was happy at home and had no notice to commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—Messrs. Sorabjee Cowajee and Co., Auctioneers of Meadow Street, put up to sale by public auction, at their rooms on Saturday, the land and buildings situate at Royapooram in Madras, known as the mill and premises of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. The sale was held by order of Messrs. Goculdas Narandjee and Sorabjee Cursetjee Seth, trustees for the debenture-holders, by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897. The sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,50,000, which mounted up to Rs. 1,70,000, but as the amount was below a reserved price the property was bought in.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. M. Preedlie, Bandmaster, commencing at 9 this evening:—

March ..... True to the Flag ..... Brenicke
Overture ..... Sommernachtraum ..... Suppe
Valse ..... Reve du Bal ..... Ellenburg
Selection ..... Yeoman ..... Caryll & Monckton
American Sketch ..... Down South ..... Myddleton
Selection ..... Faka ..... Chassaigne

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September there were 47 horses, 130 bullocks, and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September, 58 horses 111 bullocks, 4 cows, 21 dogs, and 1 cat were admitted, and during the same month 51 horses, 129 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 buffaloes, 20 dogs, and 1 cat were discharged from the Hospital. Three cases among horses, 1 cases among bullocks, 3 cases among cows, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—10 horses, 2 bullocks, 2 buffaloes, 5 cows, 2 goats, 24 dogs, 1 goose, 1 turkey, 1 hen, and 4 parrots.

SALSETTE NEWS.—A Correspondent writes:—On Sunday, the 4th October, the little village of Raburi (near Mahuanni) in Salsette, Thana District, witnessed an unusual occurrence. In 1901 Zocran Innas Pereirafiled a suit against John Phillip Pereira and Marcel Arthon Pererra for the possession of fields and the ejectment of defendants from them. This resulted in a decree in favour of the plaintiff. He took charge of the paddy land, cultivated it, and removed the crop to the house of one Joa Mano. and locked up the premises. The defendant's party, it was alleged, was bent on revenge, and on the day in question at about 5 p.m. a band of persons armed with sticks, appeared in the village and led by Anthonio Pereira, the defendant's father, broke down the chain locking the house, and carried away the paddy, the intimidated village inmates not venturing, upon even remonstrance. While at the Malad station, B. B. and C. I. Railway line, the owner of the house heard of the audacious act, and wired to the Thana Police. The Police Naik in Malad visited the village on Thursday, the 8th instant, and after making "punchnama," gave the paddy in charge of the village Patel. The complainant's witnesses were examined, Anthonio Pereira and his associate being absent. It is not known what further action has been taken in the matter.

THE Inspector-General of Agriculture in India is granted the privilege of private entree to Government House.

MR. HODSON, Director of Railway Construction, in his autumn tour already referred to, will inspect the North-Western Railway, and travel as far as Quetta.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

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SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. George Arnold, Auctioneer of Apollo Street, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of Rs. 2,456-4-4, preferred against him by Mr. G. R. O'Hara, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department. The accused was defended by Mr. Vellinker, pleader.

Mr. G. R. H. O'Hara said: He knew the accused. There were certain unserviceable stores lying in the depot at Mazagon, which were sold by public auction on the 14th October. The accused was employed as auctioneer and the stores were sold in the depot. According to the arrangements made before the sale the witness made all the lots and numbered them while the accused as auctioneer sold the lots to various parties. The goods were sold for cash before delivery. The accused as auctioneer was to collect money for each lot and send the delivery order to the witness, who on receiving it delivered the goods to the party. The goods were removed as the accused received payments from time to time. The accused was to pay the moneys immediately he collected them from different persons. But he had not paid anything although the witness applied for it frequently. The accused put the witness off from time to time on the plea that the sale account was to be settled. On the 28th October the witness wrote a letter to the accused asking him to pay the money. The accused wrote in reply that he would see the witness personally that evening. The witness then received certain information in consequence of which he went to accused's house and saw him. The accused asked for time, and promised to make a part payment the next morning. The accused did not turn up the next morning, whereupon the witness saw the Government solicitor, and on the latter's advice he had taken proceedings against the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellinker, the witness said he told the accused that the money was to be paid into the Treasury immediately it was recovered. I meant that the accused was to keep the money with him until the whole amount was recovered. Ten days were allowed to recover the money.

The accused in his statement said that he undertook the sale and the things were sold. At his first interview with Mr. O'Hara the terms of commission were arranged but he was prepared to say on oath, if necessary, that no other terms were fixed. At his subsequent interview about the middle of October Mr. O'Hara said that the money ought to have been paid in and a month was the limit. If payment was to be made within a month he charged the usual rate of commission but if payment was to be made within a week or so he charged higher commission. Unfortunately owing to illness he was left behind in accounts. When he received the money from the purchasers he sent it to the bank in his general account. He kept no separate account of any customer. He could not give approximate date when all the moneys were received. At the time he sold the goods he had not even the least idea that he would not be able to meet his liability.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he did not think that Mr. Arnold sold the stores as agent of the Telegraph Department. He sold them as an auctioneer, no doubt the arrangement was to pay for the goods in cash, but cash was not paid at once because the accounts were not settled and duly credited. That, however, did not change the aspect of the case. In the opinion of the court an auctioneer was not bound to keep the purchase money received by him separately and not to pay it into his general account at the bank. If so, and if owing to difficulties he was unable to meet his liabilities, he could not be said to have misappropriated the amount thus received by him. The Government had a civil remedy against the accused. In the opinion of the Court nobody was to be blamed for this mishap except the creditors who made a rush on accused's office, otherwise it seemed Mr. Arnold would have paid the money all right. His Worship under the circumstances discharged the accused.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Duc. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, expected to arrive from Genoa on the 5th November:—

Miss A. L. Millard	Capt and Mrs Hardcastle E
Mrs Finney	nurse and child
Mrs Lydiard	Mrs J W Grady
Revd and Mrs Smith	Miss Bettuene
Mr and

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THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.

The seven days fixed for the contest has lapsed and Mr. PEELE must carry out his Lecturing Engagements at Broach, Ahmedabad and elsewhere this and next week.

The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

Now once more to business.

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11th " " 120 " "

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1903.

THE HISTORY OF BANKING.

THE history of banking is a very wide subject, and if all that could be related of banks and banking were written down the whole world would not contain the book. But Mr. A. D. Cochrane, General Manager of the Royal British Bank, some time ago gave to the English-reading public a sufficiently comprehensive narrative of banking, its origin and development, also of the lessons to be drawn from its history. The work has gone through several editions, and the latest, dated 1904, is already before us. We do not know if budding accountants have to pass an examination in the history of Banking as the General in embryo has in military history; if so he cannot do better than adopt Mr. Cochrane's as a text-book. In his chapter on the origin of Banking he does not uphold the theory that it began with the lodging with one Simon, a tanner, but he is no less general. He holds that there were in olden times three distinct schemes of what we to-day include under the term—gradually growing more and more comprehensive—of "banking." Greece, Rome, and Jerusalem each had its own idea of how to carry on this kind of business, and it is a fact which will be found well worthy of consideration, that a combination of these three systems would have embraced nearly all the elements of the modern bank. To Greece belongs the honour of having discovered the utility of receiving deposits at interest and lending the funds thus accumulated. Rome first introduced the system of cheques and the Jews first engaged in exchange. Mr. Cochrane, as a student of the commercial history of Greece, found that general heaviness of the subject relieved by the oddities unexpectedly revealed to him. Xenophon's great banking scheme is one of them. Private bankers, in his time, gave twelve per cent. on fixed deposits, and the Bank rate went up as high as twenty-five per cent. Doubtless local bankers would like a return of those times. It is useless to hope for them. But there is no telling what might happen if in a new incarnation the ancient Greek sages were allowed to reorganise their concerns. Assuming that money was actually intrinsically worth the current rate, he concluded that if all the Athenians would subscribe together to form a huge bank, they would soon be able to build new wharves, halls, exchanges, and the like, besides enabling every citizen of the country to live in ease and plenty.

We skip several chapters of interest as it is not possible to glance at them all here, and come to one on the subject of banking in America. The National Bank system of the United States is comparatively new and it is much too soon, in the opinion of Mr. Cochrane, to pronounce it the world's best system, in spite of the bitter experiences which begot it. The first, the Land Bank of Boston, which sprang into existence without authorisation, did nothing but harm. It victimised thousands of people in its fraudulent course which continued for about twenty years before legislation was able to reach and curb it, and the hundreds of partners in it were all ruined in the end. The Bank of North America was in difficulties almost from the first. One of the devices employed by it to inspire the public with confidence was to keep on raising and lowering into their building boxes supposed to contain silver and to be always counting large sums of silver on the counter. By means of this silver, borrowed for France by the United States Government, an impression of wealth and stability was created, but when the bank had to come to the help of the Government in 1784-5, its resources were found hardly equal to the strain, and such was still the prejudice of the people against banks that the Charter was revoked. The first bank of the United States went into liquidation. Unlimited issues of notes were made, but were intelligently loaned and the bank made a good profit year by year, but its political enemies succeeded in wrecking it. Other American banks sprang up, issued countless notes, and returned paper-money as specie. The inevitable collapse came, and "the alternation of undue inflation with sudden panic and severe legislative restrictions, with unbridled license to swindle, constitute the whole history of American finance down to the establishment of the National Bank system in 1863." The second bank of the United States came to grief through bribing members of the Legislature—indulging in a career of political bribery and wild cat finance. Abraham Lincoln brought about a reform, and under the National Bank Act "roguery for the first time proved ruinous, and that Act alone did much for the commercial honesty of a nation, which up to the time of the passing of that Act could hardly boast of the possession of such a quality."

An excellent chapter is that which treats of the Bank of England. Established in 1694 by the Rev. W. Patterson, it did not do its founder much good; he died in poverty. Nor did the original shareholders profit so greatly as might have been anticipated. But, says Mr. Cochrane, if the enormous business of the Bank of England did not bring commensurate profits to the people who staked their fortunes in it, when there was every likelihood of its existence being ephemeral, the Bank has, in the many years which have elapsed since its birth, repeatedly rendered very great service to the state. It was well, indeed, that it should have done so, for many were its enemies amongst the experimental financial legislators of the early part of its existence; and had it not been so obviously useful to the Government it would doubtless have fallen a victim to the chillish of these experimenters. Never, he writes, "has the credit and good faith of England been held so low as it was at the end of the seventeenth century, when the Bank of England was chartered. Never has the credit and good faith of any country in the world been held so high as that of England to-day after two hundred years of the Bank's success in attracting business to the country." He does not seek to deny that the Bank of England, during its existence, has not made minor mistakes of policy; but he maintains that it has never been led astray by an ephemeral speculative craze, and has always come to the help of other bankers who have suffered for their own folly. For the fact that the Bank never allowed itself to be led into folly and has spent its existence in trying to undo the awful consequences of the credulous fatuity of its neighbours, Mr. Cochrane demands for it the gratitude and respect of the whole of the people of England. The tide of financial expansion, he concludes, has come rolling in, and other banks, in and out of London, are pushing rapidly forward. It may be that the tide will continue rising and that there will be no ebb; that the increase in commercial and financial activity will prove to be lasting. But if the tide does recede, will it have the Bank of England standing like a rock ever as firm as it has stood during the storms of the last two hundred years? To this question Mr. Cochrane gives the emphatic reply which will also be that of all others who realise its greatness: "Yes."

A NEW PARASITICAL DISEASE.

A DISEASE which is new to Europe at any rate has recently been studied by Dr. Court, a physician who lectured during the recent session of the Miners' Federation in Glasgow. The name which has been given to it is "miner's anæmia" and so far it seems to have been limited in Europe to the workers in the warm and damp underground ways of the mines of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy. The parasite is a small worm, which attaches itself to the walls of the intestines, and which deposits ova in prodigious quantities, and by rendering the blood poor in red corpuscles induces a state of anæmia. The disease manifests itself by weakening its victim to such an extent that he eventually succumbs to it unless properly treated. Fortunately the treatment is not difficult, and the sufferer can be quickly relieved as the parasite is easily killed. The history of the disease is rather interesting. It was first discovered in Europe during the building of the St Gothard tunnel amongst the Italian workmen engaged upon that project. From the St. Gothard it was conveyed to Austria and Hungary and thence to the Westphalian colliery district in Germany. In 1896 the number of cases reported was 107, but in 1900 a new system of watering the mines, intended to be used as a preventive against explosions, was introduced. Subsequently there was always more or less "slush" in the mines, and this seems to have given great impetus to the breeding of the larvæ. The result was that in 1901 no less than 1,030 cases were reported and in the following year the number was 1,355. The disease is stated to be still increasing. It is supposed that the parasite was also conveyed to England by Italian workmen. It broke out first in the Dolcoath mine in Cornwall, and there is every chance that it will manifest itself in a serious manner in the mines of the United Kingdom The remarkable thing about the disease is that it is not necessarily peculiar to miners. It is really a tropical disease, and as a rule only thrives in tropical countries. It is known to have been brought to Europe by lascar seamen. But the warm atmosphere of the mines is congenial to the disease and it thrives there. As has been pointed out the parasite breeds in the water, and could cleanliness be guaranteed there is no reason why miners should fear the disease. But a mine is not an ideal environment for the practice of cleanliness, and the "Times" in commenting upon Dr Court's lecture the other day very rightly called upon Government to take some step which would render the mining population of Great Britain less liable to this dangerous ailment. It is to be expected at any rate that the miners themselves, when made aware of the nature of the malady, will do all that lies in their power to render themselves immune, and that they would co-operate with the owners in any endeavour that might be made to stamp out the disease.

THE FRENCH IN YUNNAN.

WHILE the British authorities hold out no hope of an early extension of the Burmese railway system in order to thoroughly tap the trade of the Yunnan Province the French Government are determined to proceed with their own particular project to that end. French diplomacy, which has scored while British watchfulness has slumbered, through the opening of Mengtze thirteen years ago succeeded in drawing off the external trade from the natural and ancient route via Momein and Bhamo to the extent that the commerce which finds an outlet on the Tongking coast is now five times greater than that carried by the old Burmese route. The proposed railway extension northwards in regard to which the French Minister at Peking has just concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government is bound to further increase the volume of trade from the interior finding its outlet at Haiphong. There was some criticism of the project in France as likely to be too costly and unremunerative owing to the natural difficulties to be encountered in the construction of the line and the fear that in competition with a British line from Burma, with its greater advantages of route, the French line would suffer. But the latter fear has doubtless been removed by Lord Curzon's pronouncement against the British scheme, and on the subject of the route, we learn, almost simultaneously with the news of the signing of the agreement, that a young French Officer has just completed the survey of a route which presents fewer difficulties than others that have been proposed. Lieutenant Grellieries has, indeed, declared that the construction of a railway along the line of country he has marked out will be singularly free from embarrassing obstacles. He has been engaged for twelve months on this work of survey and exploration, and besides his success in relation to the railway project he has been able to make important corrections of geographical details. Starting from Laokai he proceeded to Yunnansen where his work really began, and after much exploration returned to Yunnansen by Waitan. Thereafter he proceeded towards Thibet by a route believed to be previously unknown to Europeans, reaching Kiukiang or Neka. He returned the same way and then went on to Bhamo, by Tali and Tengyueh following, apparently, the usual trade route to Burma, which, no doubt, he will have carefully compared with the route he considers favourable for the French railway. His journey to Bhamo will probably have given rise to some reflections on British neglect of opportunities.

"BALUCHI KHANS" AND THE RUSSIANS.

THE Russian Press recently contained several references to a report that a number of Baluchi Khans had gone to Askabad to appeal to the Russians against British oppression. It now turns out that these men are persons of no importance. They are not Khans and they are Brahuis and not Baluchis. The headman of the party was one Afzal Khan, a Bangalzai Brahui of Mitri, near Sibi, who absconded to Afghanistan some eight years ago in consequence of disputes with Nur Mahamed Khan, the Bangalzai Chief. Amongst Afzal Khan's followers was the notorious outlaw Karnal Khan Mengal, the ringleader of the murderous attack on the Quetta brewery in August, 1899, when four men were killed and sixteen wounded. Karnal Khan since his return from Askabad has surrendered himself to the British Consul-General at Meshed

THERE is no foundation for the reports that have appeared in the press either that the Government have finally abandoned the scheme of a commercial bureau or have submitted a more modest project to the Secretary of State.

H. M. S. Perseus, Commander Edmund R. Pears, which arrived in Bombay on Friday, sailed on Saturday for Obbia.

MR. W. H. L. IMPEY made over charge of the Chief Secretaryship of the United Provinces to Mr. L. Porter on the 28th, and left India on a year's furlough by Saturday's mail steamer.

MR J. L. JENKINS, Commissioner of Customs, who has been appointed as a member of the Salt Commission, left on Saturday for Simla by the Punjab mail train. Mr. E. C. Cappel will act as Commissioner of Customs during Mr. Jenkins's absence.

A NEW departure in Missionary enterprise has been made in the Andaman Islands, in the starting of work among the convicts. Various unsuccessful attempts to Christianise the Andamanese have been made, but it is stated that this is the first time any effort has been made to introduce Christianity to the convicts.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Moldavia were Lieut.-General Sir G. E. Wolseley, the retiring Lieut.-General of the Madras Army; Sir Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lawrence; Lady Galloway, Col. T. S. Weir, and the Hon. Florence Macnaughten.

MUJTAHIDULASR SYED ALLAN SAHIB, High Priest of Shiahs, at Lucknow, at the request of the Aligarh College authorities, is going to visit the College. This, says a Lucknow correspondent, is the first time that a Moulvi of great renown in India has adopted a sympathetic attitude towards the Aligarh College, and the visit will surely open a new era in the history of the progress of that famous institution.

MR. E. F. L. WINTER, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, who was expected to be returning from leave about this time, has been obliged to take an extension on medical certificate up to February next. Mr. S. H. Fremantle, who is returning to India before the expiry of his leave, will take charge of the Moradabad district temporarily, and it is understood will eventually relieve Mr. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner of Khert, when that officer retires from the service in a few months time.

THE Local Authorities Loan Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council applies only to the Municipalities and to the Port Trusts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi, and to the Bombay Improvement Trust. Power is, however, taken by Government to extend the provisions of the measure to other local bodies. The Bill enables the local bodies concerned to borrow money by means of the issue of bills repayable within any period not exceeding twelve months, and also to repay an existing loan by contracting a new loan on better terms.

HIS Excellency Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinson-Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Flag-Lieut. F. C. Fisher, and Mr. Victor H. T. Weekes, Secretary, landed at the Apollo Bunder at 11-20 a.m. on Saturday. The landing was unofficial but a salute of 13 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, paid a visit to the General Officer commanding the Bombay District in the Town Hall, and thence visited Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low at the Cooperage and then returned to Captain Goodridge's bungalow at the R. I. M. Dockyard.

THE annexation of the Berars is now an accomplished fact. It was effected without bloodshed on the 1st instant, says a Nagpur correspondent, when the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, at the head of a brilliant Staff, made his official entry into his new territory. He visited Amraoti, Chikaldu, and other stations, and left Mulkhapur on the evening of the 20th instant for Jubbulpore. The Berar Secretariat was sent into Nagpur, and is accommodated in the Museum pending the provision of more suitable offices. Mr. Scobie and other Berar officers have gone to Nagpur while others made the acquaintance of their C. P. colleagues at the Commission Week at Jubbulpore. In view of the influx of Berar officers, the house question is becoming urgent. Several new bungalows are being built, but the prospect of finding sufficient accommodation during the rains for all the new-comers is not a bright one.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON omitted in his very interesting speech on the Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill to mention that in assessing the value of a privately owned monument for the purposes of compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act Government do not propose to take into account "its archæological, artistic or historical merits." The idea, according to the official explanation, is that "the object of the Government, as purchaser, being to preserve at the public expense and for the public benefit an ancient monument along with all its associations, it is considered that the value of those associations should not be paid for." What, then, it may be asked, is to be paid for? If artistic and historical merits are to be ignored in the valuation, what other merit remains in the case, say, of sculptural carvings, images, bas reliefs, and inscriptions, not to mention larger objects like monoliths, rock temples, tumuli, and ancient buildings? The objects of the Bill are of course unimpeachable, but a nation which has grown refined enough to desire to possess archæological relics hitherto held by private owners should not be above paying for the luxury. The point is one that ought to be cleared up before the Bill is passed into law, says the "Pioneer."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

FAILURE OF DISCIPLINE.

THE most significant of all the lessons to be learned from the manœuvres of the French army, which have recently concluded is the failure in discipline. Some incidents of the gravest kind occurred while the manœuvres were in actual progress. At Clermont-Ferrand a sham fight was taking place under a General of division. At the moment of the attack the General's staff was fired upon. Happily, not one of the officers was struck, but two horses were killed. A number of men had secreted several rounds of live cartridges, and had taken these murderous means of revenging themselves on their commanders. At Niort (Deux Sevres) also, during the early days of the manœuvres, a squadron of cavalry refused to resume their march after a short halt, alleging that they were entitled to a longer period of repose. Another case occurred at St. Mihiel, where two batteries of artillery abandoned their pieces in the midst of an action as a protest against the insufficiency of their rations. The mutiny of Poitiers occurred some months before the manœuvres. A battery of artillery endeavoured to break out of barracks, and it was only the presence of mind of the senior sergeant, in closing the barrack gates and addressing the men, that prevented a riot. Just about the same time a rebellion broke out in the Ecole Polytechnique, where a number of students sitting for examination, left the hall as a protest against the introduction of a new test subject. Students and artillerymen were sent together to the regiments in Africa. Afterwards, however, their sentence of expatriation was revised by the Minister of War.

But graver far than any of these cases, which, generally speaking, concern the lower ranks of the army, is the conduct of the officers themselves, writes Mr. Chas. Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Colonel St. Remy, receiving an order to march to the support of the civil arm in the expulsion of a religious community (under the Associations Law), turned first for counsel to his spiritual confessor, and then refused to obey. The court-martial before whom he was brought gave weight to a technical objection and passed a nominal sentence. The Minister of War realising the effect that such a verdict would have on the morale of the army, placed the colonel on the retired list. While one may give full credit to the motives of Colonel St. Remy, whose feelings as a good Catholic were outraged by the order he had received, it is impossible to admit that a soldier can be allowed to set his personal convictions against his obvious duty. If the order was against his conscience, he should have resigned after carrying it out, and not refused obedience at the moment of action. An army can only exist on one footing, and that is blind obedience. It must know nothing of politics. The Republican forces must serve the Republic however harsh its enactment. The evil effects of tampering with the sacred duty of the soldier must be always brought home to the officers, who composed the court-martial. They are seen every day in cases cited in the newspapers in which socialists refuse to bear arms. And their argument is unanswerable. They have a conscience as well as their colonel, and theirs forbids them to shoulder a rifle. It may be urged that the attitude of the Socialist is much more dangerous for the existence of the army. He is anti-militarist and, therefore, in any case, a bad soldier. The colonel, on the other hand, represents a class, loyal and devoted up to the moment that its scruples are attacked. But both are unarmed in the presence of the enemy and consequently, a public danger. If, therefore, the plea of conscience is inadmissible in the ranks, it is likewise so among the officers. Officers and soldiers are the wheels of a machine upon whose absolute mechanical revolution the general must be able to count for the success of his plans.

Hitherto cases of insubordination have been confined to the army but recent deplorable incidents show that the same spirit is prevalent in the other service. The journals have been full of the Pelletan Marechal affair in which a Minister of Marine and an Admiral commanding in the Far East have given a most undignified exhibition of the art of letter-writing. While it is impossible to admire the epistolary efforts of M. Pelletan when writing to a distinguished naval officer it is eqully impossible to exonerate from blame the Admiral whose letters breathe defiance for constituted authority as represented by the brusque gendleman who presides at the Rue Royale. Even more symptomatic of this new spirit in the services is an incident that has arisen out of the divorce of the Admiral and that indeed was its main cause. Naval Lieutenant Herou was implicated in a certain regrettable affair. He was tried by court-martial and sent home. M. Pelletan complained to Admiral Marechal the lieutenant's superior that the trial was not fairly conducted. In the controversy that ensued, the Lieutenant himself intervened and in a letter published in the Press called the Admiral a liar. He has been placed under arrest of course, but there is the fact.

In face of such examples as these is it to be wondered at that the peasant soldier with Socialist ideas in his head becomes contumacious? The liberty, and more than the liberty of the Press the influence of the clubs and of the syndicates or workmen's organizations and the unbalanced enthusiasm of public meetings tend to accentuate the desire in the minds of the lower classes to be free from what they regard as the servitude of the army. The instinct to obey is not proof against the attacks on the army in the public prints, and the insults directed against officers. Confidence, the very soul of army discipline, is destroyed. It was precisely the lack of it that led to the disaster of 1870.

It is significant of the new hold that Socialism has obtained that it has already ceased to be the fashion to salute the national flag. Hardly one person in five uncovers when the tricolour is borne along the street behind the band. The new cry is not Vive l'armee! but Vive les soldats! That, in the mouth of the Socialist, is not a patriot sentiment, but a party cry intended to differentiate between leader and led. Another instance of the spirit of insubordination is furnished by the manœuvers. Peasant reservists arrived at the barracks with their wives, their horses and cows, insolently declaring to the astonished officer the impossibility of leaving their chattels to the good offices of a neighbour, and claiming the right of harbourage in the caserne. If this spirit is to be combated in any way, the lot of the soldier must be improved. His life in barracks is made hideous by the viciousness of ignorant comrades and by the brutality of the non-commissioned officer. Indignities of an indescribable character are sometimes placed upon the gentle-born conscript. Matters have certainly not been improved by the attempt of General Andre to democratise the institution of the orderly. An officer may now select any man to be his servant. The spectacle of the scion of one of the best families of France carrying the captain's baby or performing menial offices in his quarters may be a very democratic one, but the popularity of the army is probably not materially enhanced thereby. Even the sous-officier has to be tempted back to the colours after his three years' service by the promise of a horse to ride on Sundays and a variety of other privileges tending at least, to raise his dignity in the eyes of his female friends.

Socialism has made great strides in Germany as evidenced by the last elections but its influence upon the army is very much less than in France. The military idea as failed or is failing in France; in Germany it has been elevated to the height of a cult. Socialism does not enter the Government and compel the Minister to make concessions to the populace. Another sign of anarchy is the practice now prevalent, and, apparently, encouraged by headquarters, of soldiers writing over the heads of their officers when making their complaints. These are among the evidences of that want of confidence between officers and men and that lack of discipline amongst all ranks which constitute the deadliest foes to the military spirit. Even the most optimistic temper is to say what the result would be of another great campaign. Officers shot in the back!

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Tsar's Letter to the President.

THE FAR EAST QUESTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The view prevails in Paris that Count Lamsdorff's visit aims at reaffirming the Dual Alliance and re-assuring the French Government regarding the forthcoming meeting between the Kaiser and the Tsar the importance of which the German and Russian press have been magnifying.

It is declared there is no prospect of a renewal of the Dreikaiserbund.

The French papers state that Count Lamsdorff brought to Paris strong assurances of a pacific policy in the Far East.

LATER

Count Lamsdorff has handed to President Loubet a letter from the Tsar congratulating France on recent happy events, and instances the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty and the rapprochement with Italy in which his Majesty saw a fresh pledge of the maintenance of the general peace which was the object of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Count Lamsdorff has left Paris.

ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

New Ministry Formed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed as follows :—

Signor Giolitti, Premier and Minister of Interior ; Signor Luzzatti, Treasury ; Signor Tittoni, Foreign Affairs ; Signor Sacchi (Radical), Minister of Agriculture.

SPAIN'S LABOUR TROUBLES.

Bilbao Overawed by Troops.

STRIKE AT BARCELONA.

Bilbao has been quieted by considerable reinforcements of troops.

The Anarchists are now organizing a great strike at Barcelona.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

France Rejects the Agreement.

AN ENTIRELY GERMAN LINE.

The French Government has rejected the Bagdad Railway agreement between the French and German promoters. The latter will consequently construct the line alone.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor's Concessions.

END OF THE TROUBLE.

The prolonged Hungarian crisis is practically over. The Emperor has made various concessions to Hungarian national sentiment regarding the army, acceptable to the Liberal Party who themselves have waived their demand for Hungarian words of command.

Count Tisza forms a Liberal Cabinet on this basis.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Study of a Strange Disease.

CARBOLIC ACID TREATMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31

Sleeping sickness is being exhaustively studied in the Paris hospitals, and three Negro patients are being subjected to the treatment by carbolic acid which has been used effectively in plague cases in China.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Commercial Men's Visit to Paris.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLINESS.

The visit of the party of British commercial men to Paris has been an undoubted success cementin the friendliness of the two peoples.

THE FAR EAST.

The Russian Viceroyalty.

VLADIVOSTOCK AS CAPITAL.

Owing to the strategic importance of Vladivostock the Governor-General Alexieff is transfering the seat of Government to that place from Port Arthur.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Russian Activity.

WARSHIP PERMANENTLY STATIONED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Russian Commercial Navigation Company has decided to establish a direct steamer service between Odessa and the Persian Gulf.

Russia proposes to station a warship permanently in the Persian Gulf.

THE FRENCH IN YUNNAN.

Progress with the Railway.

AGREEMENT WITH CHINA.

M. Delcasse announced in the Chamber of Deputies last night that the French Minister at Peking and the Chinese Government's representative signed the agreement for the construction of the Yunnan Railway on Thursday.

KING OF GREECE HONOURED.

Appointed a British Admiral.

The King of Greece has been appointed an Honorary Admiral of the British Navy.

FOREST DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The following Forest Department postings are notified :—Mr. Leadon Bryant to the charge of the Southern Circle, Upper Burma, relieving Mr. Copeland, who reverts to Deputy Conservator. Mr. Blunt to the charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces. Mr. Charles to succeed Mr. Beadon Bryant in the Punjab. Mr. Murrel to the charge of the Oudh Circle. Mr. Mercer receives a step in promotion, but continues for the present as Assistant Inspector-General of Forests at headquarters.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

The seasonal rainfall to date is above normal over all Southern India, the excess ranging from fifty-four per cent. in Mysore to 46 in Hyderabad, 27 in Bellary, and 22 in Madura. Elsewhere throughout India the total has been approximately normal. The principal exception is the Lahore Division where it is in defect.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. SARDINIA.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 31.

The steamer Sardinia, which arrived in port yesterday, broke one of the shafts of her propeller in the Indian Ocean. Despite the mishap which compelled her to proceed at a slow rate of speed, she reached her destination on the due date.

THE BENGAL LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

MR. BOURDILLON'S PARTING WORDS.

ADVICE TO EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

Sir Andrew Fraser arrives in Calcutta on Monday, and immediately takes over charge from Mr. Bourdillon who leaves the same night for Bangalore.

Replying to a farewell address presented to him last evening by the British Indian Association, Mr. Bourdillon said his parting message to Indians and the members of the great service to which he belonged was that Europeans and Indians of all degrees should more and more grow to appreciate each other's good qualities, practice mutual forbearance, and display towards each other increasing trust and confidence.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The death occured at Calcutta, yesterday, of the Rev. Weston Joseph Sparkes who only a few months ago was ordained a deacon. Deceased was 76 years of age and came out to India quite late in life.

THE DHOND CAMP OF EXERCISE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 1.

A special train containing the first section of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers for the Dhond Camp of Exercise arrived at Poona this afternoon. The party was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill. It consisted of six officers and 274 men. The exercise commences to-morrow. The party will remain there till the 10th, when the second section will relieve it.

TILAK'S APPEAL.

Tilak's appeal will not be heard to-morrow as Mr. Lucas, the Judge, is still sick.

ILLNESS OF MR. G. S. STUART.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 31.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Government Examinations, is dangerously ill in Madras, suffering from acute hepatitis. His condition is slightly improved to-day.

LADY AMPTHILL.

Lady Ampthill, accompanied by Captain Dick-Cunyngham, A. D. C., and Major Giffard, I. M. S., arrived in Madras this morning from Ootacamund and was met by Lord Ampthill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will be at Lucknow from the 18th to 21st November, Allahabad on the 22nd, Jubulpore on the 25th, Kirkee on the 28th, Bombay on the 3rd December, and at Meerut on the 8th December.

A note in the Indian Army Order impresses upon commanding officers the necessity of speedily using up unexpended stocks of mark two ammunition which deteriorates the longer it is kept.

With the sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India Lieutenant A. P. J. Langhorne, 53rd Company, R.G.A., is appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding Bombay District, from 30th October.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved the appointment of Major C. H. Macdonald as Commandant, 96th Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon, whose tenure expires on the 12th November.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 30.—Beckford, Captain, Bombay, 104th Rifles, on leave, from Fort Sandeman.

Waller, Captain, Deolali Regiment, on leave, from Deolali.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Bombay, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

Hay, Lieutenant, Bombay, 31st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Foster, Major, Bombay, 128th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.

Henderson, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. E., on leave, from Karachi.

Wyatt, Lieutenant, Bombay, 12th Baluchistan Infantry, on Field Service, Somaliland, from Karachi.

Hulke, Captain, Bombay, the Buffs, on leave, from Ajmere.

Sandys, Captain, Bombay, R. E., on leave, from Poona.

Cunningham, Colonel, Bombay, R. E, Scots, from leave, from England.

Wynne, Captain, Bombay, R. F. A, from leave from England.

Battersby, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bo., R. A. M. C, proceeding home, from Quetta.

Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Political Department, from furlough, from England.

Wilson, Captain, Bombay, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, from Nasirabad.

Moore, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. E., on leave, from Fort Sandeman.

Broomy, Major, Bombay, Remount Agent, from leave, from England.

Bradshaw, Captain Bengal, 9th Gurkha Rifles, on furlough, from Lansdowne.

Rogers, Lieutenant, Bengal, XI. Rajputs, from furlough, from England.

Dickson, Captain, Bengal, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.

Hamilton, Captain, Bengal, I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Riddell, Captain, Bengal, 48th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

White, Major, Bengal, R. F. A., from leave, from England.

Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 6th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

Dunbar, Captain, Bengal, 5th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

Glanville, Captain, Bengal, R. F. A., from leave, from England.

Benn, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. G. A., from leave, from England.

Champain, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, from leave from England.

Obbeard, Captain, Bengal, 10th Jats, from leave, from England.

Burrard, Major, Bengal, R. E., from furlough, from England.

Maxwell, Major, Bengal Lancers, from sick leave, from England.

Adam, Major, Punjab, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, on duty, from England.

Hunt, Lieuteuant, Punjab, 25th Infautry, from leave, from England,

Reel, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab, Somersetshire Light Infantry, from leave, from England.

Kennedy, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab, R. Mns. Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Frost, Major, Punjab, I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Smith, Lieutenant, Punjab, 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Peters, Lieutenant, Punjab, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Duaat, Captain, Punjab, 2-4th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

Tabor, Captain, Punjab, 3rd Hussars, from leave from England.

Montreal, Captain, Punjab, Wiltshire Regiment, from leave, from England.

Anderson, Colonel, Punjab, A. A. General, from leave from England.

Knox, Captain, Punjab, 50th Rifles, from Rawalpindi.

Tennor, Captain, Punjab, 5th Scindi Rifles, proceeding to Somaliland, from Kohat.

Forster, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S, from sick leave, from England.

Raineer, Captain. Punjab, I. M. S., from sick leave, from England.

Coste, Lieutenant, Madras, Royal Warwick Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

Wolseley, Sir, Lieutenant-General, Madras, proceeding home, on retirement.

Smith, Captain, Madras, R. G. A., proceeding on home, on duty.

Norris, Lieutenant, Madras, 4th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, R. E, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 30.—Norris, Lieutenant, Madras, 4th Hussars, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, 76th Punjabis, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Treherne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab R. A. M. C. on duty, to Nowshera.

Pearson, Brigadier-General, Punjab, Staff, from leave, to Mooltan.

Riddell, Captain, Bengal, 48th Poineers, off leave to Lucknow.

Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 5th Dragoon Guards, off leave, to Lucknow.

Burrard, Major, Bengal, R. E., on duty, to Dera Dun.

Massy, Lieutenant, Bombay, Suffolk Regiment, on duty, to Karachi.

Dickinson, Captain, Bombay, I. M. S, on duty, to Deesa.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, Public Works Member of Council, is to leave Simla about the 15th November, and after inspecting the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will proceed to Assam. He is due at Calcutta on the 1st December.

THE "Petit Nicois" newspaper is participating in the hunt for the Calabrian bandit and murderer of Cannes. The newspaper says "Motoring Illustrated" has a motor-car full of reporters with experience as bandit-chasers.

THE scheme to establish a Bureau of Commerce in India is one in which Sir Edward Law is known to have strongly interested himself, and as a result of the Secretary of state's recent rejection of the first proposals on the score of their costliness, the Finance Department, we understand, has since prepared a revised project, which the Government of India have duly adopted, and again submitted to the Home authorities. This second scheme, while not less ambitious than the first in its theoretical scope, is, we believe, much more modest in its working constitution, and not likely, therefore, to encounter the objection that it involves an expenditure far outweighing the benefits it is calculated to confer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

INSPECTION BY MAJOR-GENERAL COLLINS.

MAJOR-GENERAL Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps on Saturday last. The cadets were inspected in the morning at their respective schools, while the adult corps was inspected in the afternoon at Santa Cruz. At 7 o'clock in the morning the General went to the Cathedral High School where twenty-six cadets were drawn up in the compound for inspection. He went round the rank-and-file asking the cadets the different parts of the carbine and the use of the magazine cutt-off. After this the cadets were put through "extended order" under the section commanders and examined in physical drill and free gymnastics. General Collins then proceeded to the Byculla Education Society's Schools and inspected thirty-six cadets belonging to that institute. He next visited the St. Mary's College, where ninety-six cadets were drawn up for inspection. They were examined on the use of the magazine cutt-off and put through extended order movements. At the conclusion of the inspection, the General, in addressing the cadets, said he was much pleased with what he had seen, and considered that the boys had done well. He wished to impress on them the importance of learning the use of the carbine and becoming good shots. He also liked to see plenty of free gymnastics carried out every day under section commanders. He found out that the cadets did not get the rupees six per head from the Educational Department as they did in other Presidencies in India, but he would try and do all in his power to obtain it for them in Bombay. The General then left the College, and proceeded to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Headquarters, where he inspected the books of the Corps and armoury and magazine. In the evening the members of the Rifles Corps (not including the cadets) proceeded to Santa Cruz by 3-5 train for inspection by the General. There were 5 officers, 17 sergeants, 15 corporals, 4 buglers, and 130 rank-and-file. The corps was under the command of Major Dunlop, other officers present being Major D. J. Sharp, Captain Snell, Lieutenant Hewett, and Lieutenant Oliver. On reaching Santa Cruz, the men fell in on the road near the station, and, having formed up, marched on to the range where General Collins with Sergeant-Major Downing was awaiting them on horseback. The General inspected very critically each company by turn, asking the men different parts of the rifles, use of the cutt-off and magazine. Afterwards they were extended by sections at 800 yards and advanced up to 400 yards, firing twenty rounds ball ammunition per man at unknown distances and using different descriptions of firing, namely, independent, volleys, magazine, slow, and again changing from one to the other. At the conclusion of the firing the General checked the target and found 478 hits, being a percentage of 27, which should be considered very good shooting. After this the men were marched to the original alignment, where the General addressed them a few words. He said he was distinctly pleased with the corps that evening. In 1876 he was offered the adjutancy of the corps, but as he was about to get the adjutancy of his own regiment he refused the offer, but considering what he had seen he was sorry that he had not accepted it. The volunteer authorities at home were afraid of the magazine rifles being put in the hands of the volunteers in India, but his own experience was that there could be no danger if they were properly taken care of. The magazine was as simple as A. B. C. He referred to the volunteers who were requisitioned from India and colonies for South Africa three years ago, and said that volunteers ought not to be called upon to perform such duties as their business was simply to maintain order in the city to which they belonged. India had been taken and retaken many times and some people might try to take it again. In that case a large number of the regulars would be called to the front and the duties of the volunteers would be to maintain order and peace in the cities to which they belonged.

The parade was then dismissed and the men marched to the Santa Cruz station, where they partook of light refreshments specially provided for them, and returned to Bombay by 7-8 o'clock train.

GOVERNMENT AND A BUDDHIST ARCHBISHOP.

THE Missionary Conference in Burma, which protests against the recognition of the head of the Upper Burma Buddhist hierarchy, on the ground that it is a departure on the part of Government from the attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the various religions of the subject races, is, of course, talking sheer nonsense, says the "Pioneer". The recognition of the Thathanabaing is, in no sense, a departure from the wholesome rule followed by the Government of treating all religions with strict impartiality ; it is a political and not a religious act, which is sanctioned alike by precedent and good sense. As has been pointed out in Rangoon the recognition is essential in the interests of civil justice, in order that there may be a recognised head of the Buddhist community, whose decision on ecclesiastical matters would be final and conclusive, and could be acted upon by the courts. Because it recognises the election of an Archbishop, Government does not, in any way, pledge itself to support either the principles or the practices of Buddhism ; it merely secures itself a source of information and a means of control over a very large and influential body of men, whom it is not always easy to reach by the ordinary processes of the law. Had the Mandalay Buddhists been able to agree in the choice of an Archbishop before, there is no reason to doubt that Government would have recognised him as it recognised the Taungdaw Sadaw until his death in 1895, and as it now proposes to recognise the Taunggwin Sadaw. The decision of the Government has given the greatest satisfaction in Upper Burma, and there is no doubt that it will exercise a most salutary political influence, without offending the susceptibilities of rival religions which can hardly be said to exist in the Province.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

THEATRE-goers should remember that the opening performance by the London Comedy Company will be given this evening at the Novelty Theatre. The piece to be produced is "His Excellency the Governor," and a treat is certain for those who like comedy. It is perhaps superfluous to add anything to what has already been said of the company itself. The caste is such a one as Bombay seldom has an opportunity of seeing. We understand that booking has been very brisk and a bumper house is expected. Messrs. Soundy and Company have charge of the box plan.

IN an article discussing the possibility of yellow fever being introduced into Asia in consequence of the Panama Canal being opened, "Climate" points out that such a result would be a fearful disaster because in Asia we have the condions best suited to its wide-spread, and, possibly, to its permanent establishment : i.e. a wide distribution of its necessary intermediary host, and a non immune, careless, ignorant, overcrowded and unruly population. An outbreak of yellow fever in China would probably be followed by epidemics in Japan, Siam, India, or Malaysia ; and from these countries the disease might well spread to Australia, and, possibly, to Europe, along the Red Sea, the route of many a cholera epidemic. The prevention of yellow fever offers no great difficulty. The methods suggested by recent discoveries, and sanctioned by the experience of a hundred epidemics, are simple, inexpensive, and efficient.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

THE sun shines on reddening Virginia creeper and yellowing fern leaves. Only the caw of a solitary hill crow echoes in the still keen air of these solitary hill-tops. The night-frosts have begun. Daily the snow-line descends lower on the ranges towards Thibet. The Chor, "thief of the snow," as the hillmen call an outlying peak, near the station, is already whitening with hoar-ice on its northern slopes. One meets officials sunning themselves on foot, on the mall to get warm on their way to office. The summer visitor is flitting. The Simla season is over, autumn tours are being arranged, and plans made for Calcutta.

The Punjab Secretariat closed here last Saturday. Lady Rivaz is still at Barnes Court, but the Lieuttenant-Governor and all the provincial officials have left. The Government of India offices close on 7th. The Viceroy leaves for the Phulkian States on 6th. A procession of boxes is wending its way to the tonga office. Houses are being given over to the carpenter and the builder. The winter residents are comparing notes and wondering how best to keep themselves warm in the period of snow and frost that is before them.

It is a time of many farewells. One took place at Viceregal Lodge, last Monday, with which the whole of India is concerned. It was to Sir Walter Lawrence, of whom, it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a province in this great continent in which he will not be missed, and to Lady Lawrence who has warm friends but little less generally distributed. Sir Walter was at Oxford with the present Viceroy. He came out originally into the Civil Service, went through a number of years of the mill of Indian responsibility in district and Secretariat appointments, and was ultimately selected to reorganise the entire land revenue administration of the kingdom of Kashmir. The reforms he there inaugurated have resulted in financial prosperity for what was previously an almost ruined state, but family reasons called Mr. Lawrence to England. He gave up the certainty of the most brilliant of careers that the Indian Civil Service offers, and retired to the management of the Duke of Bedford's estates. It was this post that Lord Curzon persuaded him to leave in order to return to India in the appointment which is, of all others, next to that of the Viceroy himself, the most difficult to fill successfully. The "P. S. V." as it is called at Simla, is a position, the importance of which is but imperfectly indicated by its title of "the Private Secretaryship to the Viceroy." It involves the handling of every personal matter which goes before the head of the Government of India. It is concerned with men, and men, in a country like India, are the core, measures but the husk of the administration.

Sir Walter Lawrence has won the affection and confidence of and established relations of personal friendship with men of every rank in all parts of India. He has possessed, in an unusual degree, the priceless gift of catholic sympathy. His knowledge of the country, of its chiefs, and of its condition is unrivalled, and the position he has held has enabled him to make the best use of these gifts. It is long since a Simla gathering has had to bid farewell to one whose private merits have won such universal popularity. It is long since parting cheers and the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" have sounded through Viceregal Lodge for one who leaves as many warm friends behind as Sir Walter Lawrence.

Nothing is more indicative of the importance of the position that Sir Walter Lawrence has made for himself than the fact that it has been found necessary to take one of the senior and most rising of the officials from Secretariat work to succeed him. Mr. J.O. Miller has long been marked out for the highest career that the Indian Civil Service has to offer. His selection, in the present case, ensures that Lord Ampthill, or whoever else may act for Lord Curzon, next spring, will have, immediately at hand, an experienced adviser who is acquainted alike with Secretariat and Viceregal procedure.

Mr. Harrington has been better than his word in connection with the completion of the Simla Railway. Trains are now running right into the station. The official inspection took place yesterday, and general traffic is to commence throughout the entire length on 6th November. The Government exodus this year will thus be by train, after all. A change so important will have been effected that people will begin to wonder how official business got through when there was no railway station within fifty-eight miles of the summer headquarters of the Central Government.

One of the first train loads of passengers, conveyed by the new line into Simla, has consisted of the agents and traffic managers of the principal railways in India. A conference of these officers is now sitting at the Public Works Secretariat, here to discuss the formation of what will practically be a clearing house for Indian railways. The meetings have not been open to the public, but the proposals framed will probably be given out shortly.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council took place last Friday and another is to be held before Lord Curzon starts on tour. This will enable select committees to be appointed, in good time, on measures which are to be dealt with during the coming session in Calcutta. The legislation which is pending includes the complicated Agricultural Banks Bill, and a Universities Bill dealing with a scarcely less difficult question. The first is purely constructive, but raises questions in regard to which there is room for infinite divergence of opinion. The second is to effect a reform which, badly needed as it may be, is bound to evoke some opposition.

SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

A REVISED CODE.

A PRESS Communique issued by the Educational Department of the Bombay Government states :—

The recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference and the orders of the Government of India thereon having necessitated an amendment of the existing Grant-in-aid Code, the points requiring consideration were discussed at the divisional conferences held in October last, and the Director of Public Instruction has submitted a revised Code for the approval of Government. The main features of the new Code are the total abolition of the system of payment by results and general substitution of the system of fixed grants according to certain tests, regulation of fees and free studentships in aided and recognised institutions, formal application to unaided schools seeking recognition of the general rules applying to aided institutions and recognition of industrial schools for girls for aid.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 19th October, and called at Calicut en route. She brought the following details :—Captain Brown, E. York Regiment ; Lieutenant Wilberforce, E. York Regiment ; Lieutenant Prince, 1st King's Regiment ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster and Mrs. McEwan and child, Border Regiment ; Lieutenant Udal, Durham L. I. ; Captain and Mrs. Sevabey and 2 children, R. A. M. C. ; Lieutenant and Mrs. Robinson, R. I. M. ; Conductor Basen, wife, and 4 children, Ordinance Department ; one warder, one Assistant Surgeon, one matron, one clerk, 160 European details, 7 women, and 5 children 16 followers, 2 warders, 51 police guard, and 3 others.

MR. SPRING, Chief Engineer, Railway Department, was to leave Simla on Saturday to inspect the Kosi Bridge on the Bengal North-Western Railway. Thereafter he returns to Headquarters, and leaves Simla finally about the end of November. The date of his retirement from Government service is the 20th January, after which he will be free to take up his new duties as Chairman of the Madras Port Trust.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE FINAL DAY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon with another interesting programme of mounted sports. There was a large attendance. The programme opened with Tent-Pegging by Sections and in Indian File. The event produced a close contest. There were four teams, but the competition was mainly between the Bombay Light Horse and the Fearsome Foursome. The Light Horse, however, secured most pegs, and they also beat their opponents in dressing. The Waler Pony Handicap contained only four starters, several entries having been scratched. Mischief was the favourite, and his reputation at the sports certainly justified this opinion. Florican was also fancied, but the race was eventually won by Mr. N. G. Hunt's "Bob," who with a handicap of 20 yards was ridden by Mr. Galtrey. "Bob" led all the way and won easily by five or six lengths. The Cheroot and Umbrella Race created some amusement. Competitors were required to lie down with their heads on their saddles, 30 yards from where their ponies were held by their syces. The race consisted in lighting a cheroot, saddling the pony, and mounting and riding over the course. The first past the winning post with his cheroot burning was Mr. S. S. Clarke. The only other event was the Consolation Scurry Cup, an event which was better patronised than the previous Scurry. "Surprise" carried off the event by about half a length. "Lothian" led until close home but by good riding "Surprise" was pulled through in capital style. Mr. Galtrey was again the jockey.

After the meeting Lady Willcocks distributed the prizes. The Stewart Cup for the highest number of points at the meeting was won by Mr. Galtrey. This trophy is competed for annually. The Monsoon Aggregate Cup was won by Mr. T. D. Moore, who has been consistently successful. After the prizes had been presented cheers were given for Lady Willcocks and for the honorary secretaries of the sports. During the afternoon the members of the Gymkhana were "At Home" on the ground. The following were the details :—

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.

Bombay Light Horse.—Messrs. L. Stansfield, H. Tewsley Bryant, and H. W. Stovold 1

The Fearsome Foursome.—Messrs. L. Barraclough, R. F. R. Cooke, R. G. Campbell, and J. St. J. Graham 2

Four teams competed. The winners took most pegs, in addition to which their dressing was good.

THE WALER PONY HANDICAP.

Cup value Rs. 49. For all English and Colonial Ponies, 14-2 and under, that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over and that have competed at the sports during the season. Distance—Handicap. Catch-weights over 11st. 7lbs.

Mr. N. G. Hunt's Bob, 30 yards, Mr. A. S. Galtrey 1
Mr. F. J. Rome's Mischief, scratch, Owner 2
Mr. H. Gray's Florican, 10 yards, Mr. Alston. 3
Mr. F. H. Greig's Rajah, 30 yards, Owner 0

Bob led all the way, and won by half a dozen lengths.

THE CHEROOT AND UMBRELLA RACE.

Mr. S. S. Clarke 1
Mr. L. Barraclough 2
Mr. Tewsley 3

THE CONSOLATION SCURRY CUP.

Value Rs. 49. For all horses and ponies that have not won in the scurries at the Meeting. Distance—Handicap. Catch-weights over 11st. 7lbs.

Mr. H. S. Symon's Sarprise, 10 yds, Mr. A. S. Galtrey ... 1
Mr. J. D. Johnston's Lothian, 35 yards, Owner ... 2
Mr. T. L. Robert's, Vermouth, scratch, Mr. S. M. McCausland ... 3
Mr. T. D. Moore's Squirrel, 20 yards, Owner 0
Mr. T. W. McLachlan's White Heather, 10 yards, Owner ... 0
Mr. B. H. Duxbury's Jack, 35 yards, Mr. C. M. Gray 0
Mr. O. G. Owen's Banker, 25 yards, Owner 0
Mr. H. S. Symon's Yeoman, 20 yards, Mr. Rummel 0
Mr. Alston's Neptune, 5 yards, Owner 0

THE RECOVERY OF INAMDARS' DUES.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by Government on a joint report submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions, and certain communications received from the Commissioners, C. D., as well as on a petition submitted by certain inamdars of the Poona and Satara District on the subject of the recovery of inamdars' dues :—

The question of the recovery of inamdars' dues has been carefully considered by the Commissioners and the Governor in Council is generally in accord with the views expressed in their report.

With reference to the recommendation made by the Commissioners for the freer grant of commissions under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code to inamdars, it is to be observed that the principle that commissions cannot be issued unless the tenants are protected from rack-rent must strictly adhered to. But in any cases in which the Collectors and Commissioners can give assurance of such protection, although a survey settlement has not been applied to the lands, and are able to recommend inamdars as fit to be entrusted with the powers, Government will be ready to grant commissions on the condition that the inamdars will give an undertaking to levy their rents according to the "dhara" or other ascertained custom of the village, when such customary rental is certified to be just by the authority recommending the grant. Government approve also of the suggestion that the grant and continuance of any commission should in future be conditional on the inamdar undertaking, on occasions of famine or scarcity, to grant suspensions or remissions on a scale (to be intimated to him by the Collector) corresponding with that applied to Government villages in similar circumstances.

As regards the suggestion made by the Commissioners that inamdars' dues might be recovered for them by the collector as if their villages were Government villages, the Governor in Council sees no reason why Government should not collect the revenue in alienated villages brought under a survey settlement, if the inamdars wish it and agree to the condition stated above as suspension and remisions. But it would be necessary for the collection to be paid from the treasury and to pass through the accounts: the Collector could not otherwise be responsible for the amount due, and no more, reaching the inamdars. It is presumed, however that this cannot be done without an amendment of the law, and, if so, the matter must await consideration of other amendment of the Code. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to advise Government on this point.

In the meantime the existing orders as to the prompt collection of inamdars' dues should be properly enforced. It should be made the rule, as suggested by the Commissioners for Mamlatdars to inquire into and decide applications from holders of alienated villages, as far as possible, in the villages concerned, the summary inquiry being in ordinary cases completed on the day fixed. The tendency of Mamlatdars to deal with these cases, as also they do with possession cases, as if they were civil suits, must be firmly checked. In one district (Satara) the Collector, by dealing with the cases in the villages, recently disposed of large arrears in a short time.

With reference to the suggestion made by the Commissioners that the law should be amended so as to secure that assistance to recover inamdars' dues should only be granted subject to the provision of due safeguards against rack-renting, they should be informed that the question of amending sections 86 and 87 of the Land Revenue Code, as also the question raised by them as to the proportionate abatement of judi when remissions are granted, are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Commissioners should be informed that Government Resolution No. 5081 dated 20th July 1901 was not intended to authorise repeated or frequent distinct processes of execution. It was merely intended to direct that for the purpose of executing an order for recovery all legal process might be applied continuously until exhausted. Once this has been done, as fresh application for execution in the

case of the same arrears should not be entertained except for very special reasons, such as evidence that the defaulter has previously concealed available property.

The Commissioners suggest that it might be advisable to confer magisterial powers on competent resident inamdars. Government consider that it would be entirely wrong to grant such powers for the purpose of enabling the inamdars to get their revenue more easily; and that is really what the recomandation in the connection in which it is put forward would be interpreted to mean. At the same time they would not refuse such powers to any person fit to exercise them and whom it would be to the public advantage and convenience to invest with them, merely because he is an inamdar. The question of appointing any inamdar to be a magistrate must be decided on its own merits having regard both to his competence to exercise judicial function and to the public convenience. The extent of his estate and the position occupied by him in the district would of course receive due consideration, for it is desirable that territorial magnates should, if otherwise fit, take part in the magisterial work of the country. When a landholder is made a magistrate his jurisdiction should, Government consider, ordinarily extend over the whole district, and it should be left to the District Magistrate to determine the apportionment of the work.

Government agree with the Commissioner, C. D., that the object of facilitating the collection of the revenue of inam villages would not be attained by the inamdars giving powers-attorney to Collectors.

The deputation of inamdars who waited on the Commissioners complain that the instruction conveyed in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5084, dated 20th July 1901, regarding the collection of quit-rents in certain cases direct from the subsharers and inferior holders is not being acted on. The Commissioners should report whether this allegation is true and, if so, why effect is not being given to the orders of Government. They should also report whether there is any objection to the Satara practice of keeping the Government and inamdars accounts separate being made general.

Orders dealing with the Grant of takavi advances by the inamdars to their tenants will be passed hereafter. The other suggestions made by the deputation of inamdars do not call for any remarks or for the reconsideration of orders already passed.

Mr. Naro Bhaskar Devdhar and other inamdars should be informed in reply to their petition dated 8th July 1903, that their requests—

(a) that village hakdars should be remunerated according to actual collections, (b) that inamdars should be allowed to pay hakdars their dues direct, cannot be be granted.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN YUNNAN.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

A FRENCH officer has just left Rangoon on his return to France, after a year of travel and exploration in Yunnan and the eastern frontier of Tibet—a year of hardships but pregnant with results.

The mission up to its completion had been kept perfectly secret. Lieutenant Grilliéres, the explorer, was the only European, the others, varying between twelve and fifteen in number, being natives of the places through which he passed. According to the map he made en route, some modifications will have to be made in the existing maps. The young officer was eminently fitted for the work, having previously received a thorough scientific education. The French Railway survey through Yunnan was the avowed object of the mission, and Lieutenant Grilliéres says he found a route which will be singularly free from embarrassing obstacles. He left Lackal about September, last year, and some time after reached Yunnansen, through Mengtzu. At Yunnansen his work began in earnest. The ground had to be covered on foot, or on mules. The men who had accompanied him left him there, and he had no little difficulty in procuring others. Leaving the beaten tracks as much as he could, he went up for nearly seven hundred kilometres and struck the Nou'lang'kiang River. On the way he remarked and corrected some topographical errors. Then retracing his steps he descended the Nou'lang'kiang, leaving the way he had come up a long distance to his right. The course of the river for a long distance is wrongly marked on the maps, being placed too far to the west. He left the river and returned to Yunnansen by Weitsen. A few days after abandoning the course of the Nou lang'kiang, the explorer met with an accident which might have been the ruin of the mission. All the cases of provisions except one were lost, owing to a stampede among the mules. Thick jungles and swamps were being crossed, and the remaining provisions among eleven persons were soonexhausted. No food could be procured, but some roots and birds here and there and it was in a state of collapse almost that they reached Waitan, and ultimately Yunnansen. Then the party struck towards Tibet through Likiang, West and Senku, by route unknown or almost unknown to Europeans. The explorer showed on his map many topographical errors here which he had corrected and rectified. Then further on he experienced another hard time for food. He then pushed to Kiukiang, or Meka, and there rested a few days to recuperate his strength and his health, which was greatly shaken. The return journey was begun, and he passed again through West, and descended to Bhamo, by Tali and Tengyueh, Between West and Tengyueh a box containing his clothes was lost or stolen, and he had to come to Burma with only the khaki suit he had on his back. The people were on the whole friendly, except in a few places, where he had to use the greatest caution and seek the protection of the officials. In the Mosso country his progress would have been stopped by the hostility of the people had he not obtained a pass from chief to chief. That pass was rather peculiar. The first Mosso chief he met with gave him a little piece of wood, in one corner of which he cut a queer looking sign, and made him understand he had only to show it and it worked marvels, the most rowdy mountaineers becoming calm on beholding it, but not quite friendly. Each chief to whom it was presented added on the wood his own peculiar sign. It now forms a unique collection of strange passports. As soon as he sets his foot in France, the traveller intends publishing a detailed account of his peregrinations. What will the results of the year's work be will the French Government adopt the route for the railway discovered by Lieutent Grilliéres? He himself is confident is the best one, and presents the least difficulties, and therefore is the cheapest. He has no doubt French trade will be greatly increased by it, for, says he, the mode of transport existing now is long, tedious and dangerous, and a relatively great percentage of goods is lost in transit. The Chinese traders will no doubt hail with pleasure the new mode of forwarding their goods, at once rapid cheap, and safe, and many look forward to it with impatient expectation.

B. B AND C. I. TIME-TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The energetic General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company deserves the best thanks of the Suburban travelling public for the facilities provided by him by running additional trains between Colaba and Virar from the 1st proximo. But the non-stopping of the 7-20 down through passenger train at Nalla-Sopara is feared will cause considerable inconvenience to the numerous passengers and passholders of that station. Under the new arrangement a Nalla-Sopara passenger, who misses the first 5-30 passenger train, will have to wait till 12-30 before he gets another train for that station. Further, a merchant from Nalla-Sopara, who can under the existing train service conveniently go to Virar by the discontinued train, and return before eve after doing his day's work there, will either have to go by the first 5-30 passenger train without taking his meals, or late in the day by the 14-34 Virar Local, and thus suffer much inconvenience and hardship. Again, the milkman of Sopara relying upon the continuance of the existing train service have contracted to supply milk to the Bombay Dairy Companies and other customers at stated intervals. For this purpose they go to Bombay by the 3-28 train, reach it at 6-15, return by the 7-30 through passenger, again travel by the 14-42 up passenger, and return by the 18 Virar Local. But the altered service would upset all their arrangements, as they would not be able to return to Nalla Sopara except by the 12-30 Virar Local, and would thereby put them to considerable loss. It is, therefore, requested that the authorities concerned will see their way to stop the train in question as before, and thus confer an everlasting boon on the travelling public of

NALLA SOPARA.

A MOTOR-CAR chamois hunt, says "Motoring Illustrated," was held at Chamois on the invitation of M. Leonce Blanchet, president of the Dauphinois Automobile Club. There were eight cars. Seven chamois were found and four of them were killed and brought home in the de Dietrich hunting car belonging to M de Turckheim, which had taken twelve persons to the hunt. This was the second motor-car chamois hunt of the year the first having taken place on September 21.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON PROBLEMS.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

THE EUROPEAN VINTAGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

THE meetings of the British Cotton-growing Association held in Manchester on Friday should do something to promote public interest in the movement and to confirm public confidence in the sagacity and energy of the Executive. As to the importance and value of the work which has been undertaken there can be only one opinion, and, as to its cost, it must be admitted that, against the enormous loss and untold privation inflicted upon Lancashire in a single season by a comparatively trifling deficiency in the American cotton crop, the sum now asked for by the Association (£100,000) is a very small insurance premium. It would not be an extravagant premium even if it were payable annually; and when we remember that it is asked for only once, and that a considerable part of it is needed not for expenditure, but for lending to cotton planters with small capital in the colonies, it shrinks into insignificance. The policy of the Association is economically sound, for its funds are to be spent not in subsidising or bolstering up industries which could not otherwise exist, but in technical education and experiment. It was made quite clear yesterday that the Association's object is to ascertain (by experiments some of which must necessarily lead to nothing) where useful cotton can be grown to the best advantage. When that question has been settled and the planters have been shown how to take advantage of their opportunities the Association's work will be done. In so far as it is successful it will benefit not this country and its colonies alone, but makers and consumers of cotton goods all the world over. We cannot suppose that it will do more to check speculation than would be accomplished by a corresponding increase of cotton-growing in the United States. The only way to deal with speculators, as Mr. Hutton remarked yesterday, is to "smother them with cotton," and the cotton will smother them equally well whether it comes from Texas or Lagos. Indeed if the American crop could be increased commensurately with the world's demand for cheap cotton the British cotton-growing movement would be merely a fifth wheel to the economic coach. Its chief justification lies in the evidences that the production of cheap cotton in the United States is already very near its limit, whilst the needs of the world are steadily growing. Labour, soil, climate and transport are four of the essential requisities for successful cotton growing, and the available supply of cheap labour in America is inadequate, in the opinion of well-informed persons, to cultivate a much larger crop than those of recent years. The same difficulty will doubtless defeat all efforts to grow cotton in some British colonies where all other conditions are favourable, but there is reason to hope that in other colonies, especially those in Africa, the labour difficulty will not arise. Another consideration which ought to commend the Association's work to the liberal support of the commercial community is that every colony which succeeds in establishing a profitable cotton-growing industry will become pro tanto a better customer for British manufactures. The Association therefore in achieving its main purpose of increasing the supply of cotton for our mills would incidentally help to solve the problem of finding new markets for our manufactured goods.

The discussion aroused by a recent yarn case has drawn attention somewhat to the minor moral questions of the general cotton trade, among which may be reckoned those arising from the terms "actual" and "nominal" which appear in many cloth contracts. These terms cover a rather wide ground, and may relate to the width of cloth, to the number of threads per quarter-inch in either warp or weft, or to the counts of twist or weft used. Thus, for instance, a 36in. "actual" cloth must measure full 36in. but a 36in. "nominal" may be 35 1-2in., or in some case seven 35 1-4 in. In reed or pick, also if the actual number of threads per inch in proportion to the stated reed and pick is wanted, the count per inch is given; thus a 19 by 19 cloth actual would be 76 by 76 to the inch, and nominal would generally be 72 by 72 to the inch. In yarns 32's-36's nominal would probably be 36's-38's or 36's 40's. At first sight it would seem that nothing could be more simple than to buy a certain specific cloth, with exact width, length and other particulars stated all of which could be tested on delivery. As a matter of fact the actual matching of any special cloth even though the exact particulars are carefully stated, is by no means easy. Various factors enter into the problem such as the quality of labour used, the perfection of machinery, and, more than any other the grade of yarn. Thus, it may happen that two cloths may be turned out to exactly similar instructions, and if made in different sheds even in the same district, may be of quite different character, though in both cases contract instructions may have been faithfully carried out. In such a case the inferior cloth, when bleached or printed, might quite possibly satisfy the merchant's requirements, and being probably cheaper, would command the business. On the other hand, some slight reduction in particulars of reed of pick or of count of yarns in the superior cloth might leave it fully equal, when bleached or printed, to the inferior make, but so cheapen its cost as to enable it to compete successfully. The cloth would thus become nominal and provided no further reductions were made and the matter were clearly understood between the manufacturer and merchant it is difficult to see where any injury would be done. In some such fashion the genesis of a nominal cloth which may after become a very useful and popular standard generally occurs.

The chief objection, however, to the term "nominal" lies in its vagueness and the temptation it offers to the manufacturer still further to pare down his quality when trade is poor and the price offered is otherwise unacceptable In the case of pure cloths it is true the merchant has a fairly adequate opportunity of checking the particulars both by the usual methods of counting and testing the yarns used, and by comparing the weights of different deliveries of cloth: and though vexatious friction may be occasioned in the procedure he can usually protect himself against undue liberties being taken by the manufacturer with any established standarad even of a "nominal" cloth. In sized cloths, however, and especially in heavily sized shirting made from comparatively fine yarns, the process of checking the particulars is very difficult, and the merchant is more at the manufacturer's mercy. In such cloths the particulars are, as a rule, "nominal," and the manufacturer endeavours to establish a standard cloth and build up a trade in it, the actual particulars as to sizing, counts of yarn and the like being somewhat jealously guarded. In this case it would be manifestly to his own disadvantage should the manufacturer tamper with the quality of his standard cloth, and, generally, no serious objection can be taken to the custom buyers who understand their business being careful not to substitute cloths of similar "nominal" particulars for each other without very careful testing and examination. To sum the matter up, the use of theterm "nominal" in contracting for an article whose constituent parts and method of construction can be definitely stated, though theoretically absurd and indefensible, does not in actual practice work much apparent injury, most purchases being made either against samples submitted or on the basis of previous purchases, and buyers being well able to protect themselves against any unfair advantage which may be taken of the apparent looseness of their contract. Whilst so much may be conceded to a somewhat slipshod habit which has embedded itself firmly into our existing business methods, it cannot be denied that a strict adherence to "actual" particulars on the part of some well-known manufacturers has proved itself profitable, and would seem to be the ideal method. There are, however, differences of degree in customers as well as in manufacturers, and the wise merchant understands fairly well how to assort and suit them to each other, and so long as a certain type of customer clamours for continuous small reductions of both quality and value, so long will "nominal," reductions cloths be produced to satisfy him.

The Paper Marker's Association has summoned a meeting of the trade to be held in London on the 28th instant for the discussion, amongst other things, of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. The paper trade is one of those in which British manufacturers have no monopoly of the home market. Last month the United Kingdom imported paper to the value of £385,000, whilst the value of the exports was no more than £151,020. For the nine months ended September 30 the imports of paper were valued at £3,560,202 and the exports at £1,333,786, so that, allowing for the difference between c. i. f. and f. o. b. values, we imported about twice as much paper as we exported. It would not therefore be altogether surprising if it were found that British paper makers—looking at the question purely from the standpoint of their own immediate trade interest—were disposed to welcome a proposal to tax imported paper to the extent of 10 per cent. ad valorem, especially as no proposal to tax the raw material has yet been made. It is therefore all the more interesting to find that the "World's Paper Trade Review," the principal organ of the paper trade in this country, is strongly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, an attitude in which, to judge from the letters which it has published, it has the support of at least a large section of the trade. From one point of view, indeed, paper makers have reason to welcome and rejoice in the great fiscal controversy. It is pointed out, with a certain grim satisfaction, that "inasmuch as there will be enormous volumes of talk to be recorded and an enormous demand for the newspaper records of the same, there will be correspondingly big sales of the daily newspapers throughout the country. This, in turn, means that there will be a bigger run on 'news' paper than ordinarily is the case, and consequently increased business for the paper agents who sell foreign-made 'news,' and for the paper mills at home which make British news. This however is regarded rather as a compensation than as an absolute and unmixed blessing for the trade.

The paper-trade case against Protection has been very well put by Mr. Wertheim head of the firm of A. Wertheim and Co., of Hamburg, Manchester, London, and elsewhere. Mr. Wertheim's business is not to make paper but to supply woodpulp, its most important raw material, to paper makers in this and many other countries. Whilst his interests are, therefore, closely bound up with the prosperity and expansion of the British paper industry, he has perhaps unique opportunities for comparing the position of paper makers in England and in the protected countries of the Continent. In a conversation with a representative of the "World's Paper Trade Review," Mr. Wertheim pointed out that the manufacture of news paper is an industry which affords a fair test of the relative practical advantages to the producer of Protection and Free Trade, because it is carried on under practically the same conditions in all countries. In all countries such paper is now made exclusively of woodpulp by large mills which make almost nothing else. Nearly all these mills, wherever they may be, have within the last ten or fifteen years been equipped with the most modern and efficient machinrey, so that in this respect they are on an equal footing. The only important difference is that whereas in protected Germany, America, and Scandinavia the mills have the needful raw material at their doors, and in some cases make it for themselves, in Free Trade England they have, from natural causes, to import it from abroad. In this very important respect, then, the English mills are at a disadvantage, and it might be expected in consequence that they would yield a much smaller profit than the others. What are the facts? "Whilst in England," says Mr. Wertheim, "most of the news paper mills pay yearly dividends of from 5 to 12 per cent, and you hardly ever hear of a failure, what do you find in the protected countries? When, not long after the introduction of protective tariffs in Germany, news paper mills developed and began to export paper makers in this market (England) complained bitterly, and were afraid that in the long run this competition would ruin their trade entirely. I then pointed out to them that the protective tariffs must necessarily make everything in Germany dearer and that consequently after a certain times, German news paper mills would no longer be able to compete in the open English market. What I predicted has already come to pass, and, except in the boom period during the war when your paper mills could not supply the demand, hardly any more German news paper comes to this market."

Deficient in quantity but not so unsatisfactory in quality seems to be the verdict on the European vintage of 1903. The editor of the "Wine Trade Review" that, thanks to fine weather during the second half of September, the vintage in France and Germany will be much better than seemed probable a month ago. From Bordeaux comes an expression of high hopes with regard to the quality of this year's claret. In the Champagne country the yield will be very small, but the wine is expected to turn out of a merchantable character, if nothing better. A similar report comes from Beaune, except that there is more confidence in the quality. From Cognac we learn that wines which in the ordinary course would go to the still are being bought for consumption as beverages. The German yield will not exceed half a normal crop, but the wine is expected to be of a satisfactory quality. Oporto reports show that the quantity is even less than had been expected and the farmers are selling their wine to dealers for local consumption instead of to shippers. At Jerez-de-la-Frontera, however, the sherry vintage was concluded in favourable circumstances and the quantity of fine lines produced although small, will probably be sufficient in view of the abundant stocks remaining from former vintages.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas presiding. The directors' report was as follow:—

Your Directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company's working for the 12 months ending 30th June 1903. The Directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that the result of the company's operation for the period under review has been more satisfactory than the preceding year. The factory at Bhavnagar was worked during the above year owing to the fair crop of the place but the factory at Mahuva had to be again kept closed on account of both the short crop there and the fact of a great portion of the cotton having been exported in "Kutcha" bales. So far the monsoon has been favourable this year and it is therefore hoped the Company would show better result next year. As you are aware all the presses of the Company had worked under pool arrangement as usual during the above period. From the balance sheet, and profit and loss account it will be seen that the profit, together with the last year's balance of Rs. 4958-11 amounts to Rs 20,558-7. Out of the above amount your directors have carried Rs. 4,000 to the depreciation fund account and have written off Rs. 3,025-14-9 for bad debts leaving Rs. 13,532-8-3 available for distribution which they recommend to appropriate as under:—

For paying a dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share Rs. 12,100: to pay the Company's employes as bonus Rs 600; and to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 832-8-3 total Rs. 13,532-8-3; Your Directors consider it advisable to dispose of the factory at Mahuva have been carrying on negotiations for the same. Two of your Directors Messrs. Vijbhukandas Atmaram and Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji retire by rotation but are eligible for election. You have to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Kuranja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000, the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The directors' report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share was declared. Out of the profits a sum of Rs. 600 was passed for distribution amongst the company's employes as bonus. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. R F Wadia, was elected auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 100. Thanks were accorded to the directors and secretaries and treasures for conducting the affairs of the company satisfactorily; and the proseedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

THE second memorandum on the Bombay sesamum crop for the season of 1903-1904. (Estimates generally up to 5th October) is as under:—

The total area in the British Districts and Native States under the kharif oil-seed as well as the rabi one, so far as it has been sown and reported, is estimated at 8 1-5th lakhs acres or 11 per cent. under last year's area and 3 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years. In the Native States of Gujarat there has been a considerable rise in area induced by favourable sowing rains; the decrease elsewhere is attributed partly to sowings of the late crop being incomplete, partly to curtailment of area owing to excessive rain in South Gujarat and damage by insects and disease in Sind, and partly to non-receipt of complete information. The crop has suffered in places from excessive late rains and injury by insects and disease, but on the whole has progressed fairly well.

Gujarat.—Areas 72,000 acres; 33 per cent. below last year's but 11 per cent. over the average. The decrease below last year's area is due partly to absence of complete information from some places and partly to restricted sowings in South Gujarat owing to continuous rain. Excessive rain has done some damage in Broach and Surat and injury by insects has been reported from several places. Elsewhere the crop is in fairly good condition.

Gujarat States.—No report from Sorath, which has on an average about 1 lakh acres under the crop. Reported area 453,000 acres; about 20 per cent. in excess of last year's and the average. Early rains were timely and sufficient and induced larger sowings. The crop has so far prospered well and promises to yield a good outturn.

Deccan.—Area 307,000 acres; 12 per cent. in defect of last year's but about 14 per cent. over the average. In native States 2,000 acres. Information from Nasik is incomplete. In West Khandesh a large area has been devoted to cotton. Elsewhere sowings have been extended under favourable early rains. The crop has suffered a little through the recent heavy rains in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. Elsewhere its condition is fairly satisfactory.

Karnatek.—Area 40,000 acres; 12 per cent. below last year's and 13 per cent. short of the average. Native States have 13,000 acres, 8 per cent. over the average. The decrease is due in part to deficiency of early rains and in part to want of complete information. Some damage by excessive rain and insects has been reported from parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fair.

Konkan.—Area 19,500 acres; 2 per cent over last year's but 5 per cent. under the average. In Native States 4,000 acres. Slight damage by late heavy rains and disease has been reported from parts of Thana and Ratnagiri. Elsewhere the crop is good.

Sind.—Area 98,000 acres; 12 per cent. below last year's and 30 per cent. under the average. Khairpur State has 5,000 acres. Deficiency of rain in Karachi and Larkhana and damage by insects and disease in Upper Sind Frontier have curtailed area. In Hyderabad the decrease is attributed to territorial changes. In Thar and Parkar sowings have been extended under the Jamrao Canal. A fair outturn is expected.

SUGAR CANE.

The Second General Memorandum on the Sugarcane crop of the season 1903-04 state:—

The crop for Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, North-West Frontier province and Madras is likely to be between 10 and 15 per cent. short of the normal. No further report has been received from Bengal since the issue of the First General Memorandum in August in which a 92 per cent. crop was expected. The United Provinces expect an outturn between 80 and 90 per cent. of normal but reports heavy rain and strong wind in September likely to cause damage. These two provinces produce four-fifths of the sugarcane for the area under report. In the Punjab, the area under cane shows an increase of about 10,000 acres, and the crop is in good condition. The North-West Frontier Province promises an out turn above normal, but the acreage under sugar is small in this province (30,000 acres). In Madras the area under sugar-cane in raiyatwara villages has decreased from 45,000 to 39,000 from which a fairly good crop is expected. The chief factor in the total yield is the condition of crops in Bengal and the United Provinces. This has been shown to be slightly below normal.

The provincial reports are summarised below;

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the rainfall of August and September was very favourable to sugarcane, and at the end of September the crop was in a healthy condition. In Rohilkhand where serious injury from hot winds and the arrival of the monsoon was reported in the first forecast, the prospects have improved generally and the crop is now estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal: in Benares the estimate remains at 60 per cent: in Gorakhpur where some damage has been done by floods, the outturn is estimated at 80, and the rest of the provinces at 90 per cent. of the normal. But the effect of the heavy and continuous rains accompanied by strong winds which has fallen since the close of September has yet to be seen, and the estimates of outturn now reported may require revision on that account.

In the Panjab the area now estimated is 320,700 acres as against 303,300 acres in the first forecast, and 309,400 acres finally ascertained last year. The monsoon rainfall has been satisfactory throughout, and the crop is reported to be in good condition.

In the North-West Frontier Province no change has occurred in the estimate of area (30,400 acres) as shown in the first forecast. Prospects have much improved in Hazara and Bannu in consequence of the good monsoon rains of August and September. Condition of the standing crop is excellent so far, and the outturn is expected to be average in Peshwar and above average elsewhere.

In Madras the area planted with the crop in raiyatwari villages is estimated at 39,200 acres which is about 6,000 acres less than the area sown last year and 11,400 acres below the decennial average. In the Circars, the decrease, after the recovery last year, is due to disappointment with the crop in Godavari caused by the low price of jaggery. In the Carnatic and Central districts also, the falling off is attributed mainly to the depression of prices, though in some places planting has been retarded by exceptionally heavy rain at the harvest season. There is, however, a small increase in the Deccan due to the favourable character of the season. The condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good.

RICE.

The first general memorandum on the rice crop of the season 1903 in Bengal Madras, and Burma reads:—The area under rice in Bengal, Madras and Burma in 1903 is likely to fall short of the previous year's acreage by over 2 million acres. Nearly 3 million acres have been lost in Bengal owing mainly to the deficient rainfall of the first two months of the monsoon. In Madras the season has been more favourable, and cultivation has increased by nearly 200,000 acres mainly in the Deccan and Karnatic. In Burma much damage has been caused by floods and an otherwise considerable increase in acreage has been reduced to 165,000. The crops sown generally promise to yield little short of a normal harvest.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In Bengal the area sown with autumn rice is estimated at 7,052,300 acres compared with 7,336,400 acres last year, the decrease being due to want of timely rainfall. Sowings were delayed, and the early-sown crops suffered or were lost completely owing to the defect of rainfall at the early part of the season. According to the district returns the outturn of the whole province will amount to 75 per cent, but the rainfall in August and September having been particularly favourable for the "bhadoi" crops generally the actual outturn will be very much better than the present estimate. At present however, the provincial Director considers it quite safe to estimate the crop over the whole province to be as 80 per cent. one.

For the winter rice also the early part of the season was not favourable. The ante-monsoon showers were seriously defective. This defect continued through June and July. During August north Bengal, east Bengal (exceptingBackergunj and Noakhali) and the districts of Birbhum Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Monghyr received rainfall above the normal. In many districts paddy was resown in August, as the seedlings of the earlier sowing had either withered or become too woody for transplanting. In September there was abundant rainfall all over the province except in Patna, Saran Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Bhagalpur. On the whole, conditions have so far improved that there is no fear now of a general failure. Since the issue of the final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1902, some District Officers have revised their figures for normal area. The total normal area under winter rice in the whole province is now estimated at 30,544,900 acres against 29,379,300 acres shown last year. The area actually under the crop this year is estimated at 27,392,200 acres against 29,770,100 acres sown last year. The failure to sow the full normal area is due to the failure of the monsoon during the earlier months. Out of the 45 districts of the province only nine expect a bumper crop, "i. e.," a crop varying from 100 to 125 per cent; in six it is estimated at 90 to 99 per cent, and if fifteen at 80 to 89 per cent. The estimate in other districts falls below 80 per cent. while in Monghyr it is as low as a 25 per cent crop (including Jamui subdivision 10 per cent). According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the province, as a whole, is estimated at 82 per cent; but as the hathiya rains in October have been exceptionally favourable this year, the provincial Director adds 5 per cent to this estimate on this account. Taking the provincial estimate at 87 per cent the gross outturn on 27,392,200 acres should amount to 252,62,900 cwts as against 303,635,900 cwts last year.

In Burma the total area under rice in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts is estimated at 6,633,937 acres showing a net increase of 165,067 acres over last year's actuals. Large increases of close upon 40,000 acres are reported from Thongwa and about 30,000 acres each from Myaungmya and Pegu, while smaller increases of over 10,300 acres occur in Bassein, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, and Toungoo. Floods have destroyed extensive areas in Tharawadi, Hanthawaddy, and Thongwa, and there has been much distruction also in Henzada. Fallow areas are considerable in Bassein, Akyab, Pegu, and Myaungmya, in the last named owing to cattle disease. Cultivation is well advanced everywhere. Rainfall has been throughout favourable. The condition of standing crop is good and prospects generally are excellent.

In Madras the area sown in raiyatwari villages up to the end of September exceeds that put under the crop at the corresponding date of last year by nearly 180,000 acres or 5 per cent. The increase is most marked in the Deccan districts, but is large also in the Karnatic and Central districts; whilst in the southern districts there is a material decrease. The season has generally been very favourable for early planting and the crop is in good condition.

FOOD, COOKING, AND CATERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Taking into consideration the inferior digestive and nutritive values, as well as the quality and condition of the food—especially the fresh food—of the poorer classes, it is a well known fact that they pay comparatively more for it than their richer neighbours. In fact, the more or less spoilt sweepings of the fresh food markets are usually considered good enough for the poor, whose means do not allow them to go far afield for their daily diet.

As the chief expenditure of the poor is in fresh food this question of catering presses directly upon their health, comfort, convenience, and wage-earning powers.

English manufacturers are too often unable to compete with their foreign rivals—more especially the Germans—because food is so much cheaper and comparatively more nutritive in Germany than in England. The taxed German bread is actually weight for weight dearer than English bread, but it is much superior in digestive and life-sustaining powers, and so in the end practically the cheaper of the two.

Except along the German coast districts fish is both dearer and worse than in England. Indeed, as a rule, in Germany fish is reserved exclusively as a diet for the well-to-do classes. Before fish reaches the great inland districts of Germany and is sufficiently cheap for the poor and peasant classes to buy, it has reached such a stage of decomposition that they wisely avoid its purchase! This, in a great measure, accounts for the German poor and peasants' expressed dislike of fish.

Again, the average Englishwoman—(in comparison with the German, French, Swiss, Belgian, or Italian)—is a bad cook and a worse carterer. It is a common saying—even if somewhat exaggerated—that an ordinary English woman wastes in catering what she does not spoil in cooking.

Cooking and catering should be amongst the compulsory subjects of every woman's education in the British Empire.

A Departmental Inquiry or a Royal Commission should immediately take up this subject of Imperial Domestic Cooking and Catering in a comprehensive practical spirit, and by sufficiently extensive inquiries, impress on the leaders in politics and the Press of the Empire, the necessity of rescuing our Imperial nation from further avoidable dangers and disasters to health, trade, and prosperity.—Yours, etc,

J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

30, Sussex Square, Brighton.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

SUNDAY.—Pressure has risen briskly in Orissa and slightly to briskly in Bengal, and the residual depression lying over South-West Bengal and Orissa yesterday has practically disappeared. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam, and parts of Burma, the only heavy falls being 10 inches at Cherrapoonjee and 3 inches at Akyab, Shillong and Sibsagar have received 2 inches, Toungoo, Silchar, and Narayanguni 1 1-2 inches, and Minbu, Chittagong, Mymensing and Burdwan one inch. Showers will probably continue during the day in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, but heavy rain is not likely. Skies are cloudy at Gilgit, and the weather is apparently becoming unsettled in Kashmir and Himalayas. The barometer has fallen briskly at Daimond Island, where a moderately strong east wind is blowing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be very irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind and the Punjab, a brisk rise at Raipur and Amraoti and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Aurangabad and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest departures are:—Maximum 6° in excess at Trichinopoly and 5° to 10° in defect at Ratnagiri, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore and minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Cawnpore and Cuddapah and 5° to 8° in defect at Ratnagiri, Poona, Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para. The maximum varied from 91° at Deesa and Jacobabad to 81° at Allahabad and the minimum from 77° at Cuddapah to 52° at Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light showers fell at Raipur.

Weather is becoming gradually clear and settled.

Simla report of the 27th states that "Another large group of sunspots appeared yesterday."

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt. R. B. Lenaham, next for duty Br. Saunders.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. W. Thomson, next for duty Sergt. H. J. Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Tuesday at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 9th November 1903, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Dress, &c., will be notified hereafter.

4. There will be a meeting of Bo. Vol. Arty. Carbine Association at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 4th November 1903, at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

5. The following promotion has been ordered in No. 1 Company:—Gr. A. W. Todman to be Bombr. in No. 4 Sub-Division.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd November.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 5662 Vol. R. Oliver.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

RIGHT-MINDED men will applaud the determination of President Roosevelt to grapple with dishonesty in public offices, but to many the remedy proposed will appear to come rather late in the day. The President it seems, is to propose to Congress to include the fraudulent obtaining of money and kindred offences in the extradition treaties with foreign countries. America has been accustomed to act rather after the fashion of the bobbledehoy with his first latchkey and to defend privileges at the cost of common sense. She has carefully excluded from her category of extraditable offences all reference to obtaining money, goods, or securities; all reference, too, to breaches of the bankruptcy law. Nor is this the limit of her curious distinctions. Crimes which an Englisman regards as next to murder—offences against women and girls—these do not count. Bigamy is nothing; blackmail will not cause a man to be sent back; but such minor matters as malicious damage to property and unlawfully wounding have never appealed to the American mind as worthy of note. There are thirty five counts in the British extradition treaty; the United States knock out a dozen of those not least serious.

"SANCTUARY!"

Great Britain is not less nice as to those whom she will and will not hand over. Not all the armies in the world would cause her to deny asylum to one charged with a political offence. It is terribly treacherous ground, the decision as to where a political offence ends and a criminal one begins, but the general principle which Curran so superbly stated in one of his most memorable speeches remains unaffected. Nowadays, in Mohammedan and Pagan countries the Frank has the right to deal with criminals or suspects of his own nationality. Once in her history, however, Turkey defended the refugee. And England backed her when she refused to deliver up the Poles and Hungarians for whose blood Russia and Austria were thirsting.

OUT OF CHAOS.

What Christian nations most pique themselves upon to-day is the security of the sanctuary they afford to the political refugee. It is curious to note that, prior to 1842, we had no compact with any other nation for the extradition of offenders. They had all lapsed. There had been precursors of those now existing, but in exactly converse form. Charles II, caring not a brass farthing about the working of the ordinary judicial system, was careful to have treaties with Denmark and the United Provinces for the sole purpose of committing to his hands any guilty of political offences who had sought asylum in those lands. A century ago we were on the eve of a treaty which would have bound ourselves with France Spain and Holland, but the end of the short-lived peace interrupted negotiations and forty years elapsed before Britain entered into a convention with France. Then she did her part so badly that in nine years she handed over but one criminal out of the fourteen asked for, and he was an unlucky wight who had strayed into Jersey, where the law was different from our own, and things did not matter.

INTO CHAOS?

It seems almost incredible that a man may commit murder in England and be as safe upon reaching the Continent as before extradition was. Roumania reserves to herself the right to say yea or nay to the handing over of a man charged with a crime whose penalty is death; Portugal has no alternative but to refuse in similar circumstances. A man was tried in New York for extradition who had taken away with him half the capital of a Scottish bank. But he was released. Absconding with money did not consitute bank robbery to New York lawyers accustomed to the melodramatic "bold-up" of the West. On the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HERR RUHMER, whose optical telegraph, or telephone, in which messages are sent by means of a beam of light affecting selenium cells, has applied his very sensitive cells to observing eclipses of the sun and moon. A parabolic mirror, 45 centimetres in aperture, concentrated the moonlight on a cell in its optical axis, so as to illuminate the whole of the cell. An adjustable telescope directed the light upon the mirror and the cell, which was in circuit with a battery and a milliampere meter. The measure of the current in the cell was proportional to the intensity of the moonshine.

The record showed slight fluctuations owing to clouds, but apart from that, the intensity of the current and moonlight increased until 11 p.m., owing to the rise of the moon in the heavens. At that hour the penumbra of the earth came into contact with the moon, and the intensities fell away. After the moon touched the umbra of the earth it decreased rapidly. The time of astronomical maximum of the eclipse coincides fairly well with the minimum of the curve The second half of the curve shows the same features in a reversed direction, the final decrease being due to the eventual decrease in the height of the moon. The experiments go to show the suitability of the selenium cell for astronomical purposes. Herr Ruhmer, moreover, has devised automatically recording instruments allowing of such phenomenon being recorded with accuracy up to several hundred registrations per second.

The Western Electrician (Chicago) describes the wireless (they call it space) telegraph station erected at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company. It is part of a proposed chain of stations to embrace all the great Lakes, and is now in communication with Buffalo, 180 miles distant. The telegraph and telephone lines bring it messages for transmission. The steamers, City of Erie and City of Buffalo, on Lake Erie are to be equipped with apparatus so as to keep in touch with the shore.

The air wires or antennæ consist of two masts over 200 feet high, with a large copper rod suspended between their tops, and some 20 smaller wires hanging from it. Their lower ends converge before they are taken into the station. Only two of the wires (which are insulated from the others) are required in receiving the incoming messages, the others are for sending the outgoing messages. These are sent by charging the antennæ from transformers excited by the current from a dynamo driven by a 10 horse-power gasoline engine.

The same journal also states that Mr. Marconi, during his recent visit to America, went to the St. Louis Exhibition as the guest of its president, and chose a site in the grounds for a long-distance wireless telegraph station, to be one of the most complete in the world. The system, Mr. Marconi is reported to have said, will be shown with all its latest improvements, and in full operation. Are we to understand that the dread Isis of Poldhu is to be unveiled at last, and all the Doubting Thomases of her mysterious rites to be satisfied if the evidence of their eyes will satisfy them? A number of persons appear to be suffering from a new distemper of obscure origin and somewhat rabid character, which might be called Marconiphobia.

The journal of the Western Society of Engineers contains a description of the latest experiments in aerial gliding by Mr. Wilbur Wright. The machine sustained 165 lbs. to the horse-power as contrasted with about 30 lbs. in the flying machines of Maxim and Langley. In Chanute's experiments the angle of descent for the machine was 7 1-2 to 11 degrees, but Mr. Wright succeeded in gliding at angles of 6 to 7 degrees, and even in one case at an angle of 5 degrees.

The American Scientific expedition to the Bahamas may become of practical advantage to the islands. The proceedings, when published, will include results of the surveys of the geology, botany, marine, and land life, the atmosphere, magnetism, and diseases of the colony. Moreover, there is to be a history of the islands from the official records, a report on their commercial geography, commerce, means of communication, and the condition of the people. Perhaps the most valuable work is a survey of the soil with a view to agriculture and the benefit of the farmers. Why all this American interest in the British Bahamas? Do they covet them as an addition to their new West Indian empire?

There are immense forests of Aleppo pines in Algeria, but until now they have been reckoned of small value. The timber, however, turns out to be good for mines and telegraph posts, and their value may now rise.

The "Revue Generale des Chemins de Fer," giving particulars of experiments by the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, states that bare jacketed boilers radiate less than painted boilers. A single jacket of mineral wool on the boiler radiates half as much as a painted boiler.

Oysters grow on the roots of the mangroves in the tropics, but they are also known to fasten themselves in many curious places. An American scientific journal gives photographs of oysters growing on boots, on a lantern, inside a bottle, on a set of false teeth, and even one with its small end fixed into the bowl of a tobacco pipe.

Commander Peary is to lecture at the Royal Geographical Society during the winter on his recent Polar explorations. There will also be a Christmas lecture to juveniles on some Antarctic adventures by Lieut. Shackleton.

A curious aurora was observed at York Harbour, Maine, U. S. on August 21. An arch of light extended from east to west, having luminous pennants or flags hanging from it. It was a clear, starlit night, with a low bank of cloud on the north-western horizon. The display began with the usual nebulous luminosity in the Northern sky, with occasional upward streaks or streamers. These became fainter, and at 9-30 p. m. a magnificent arch of light, with its crown a little north of the zenith appeared almost overhead. The western half seemed as though hung with pennants resembling comets, which constantly changed, appearing and disappearing, and varying in number, sometimes to as a many as fifteen.

Dr. F. A. Woods, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has inquired into the co-relation of moral and mental qualities in European Royal houses, and finds that the morally supperior were also the better endowed mentally, a fact which agrees with the earlier observations of authors. It is Emerson, we think who says talent falls with charac er, and a French writer speaks of moral rectitude as the best preservative of intellectual rectitude. What the French have called un esprit faux is probably associated with a depraved heart. After all, our separation of moral and mental qualities is arbitrary, and for the sake of clearness we cannot really subdivide the mind. Dr. Woods concludes that wherever a moral improvement is proceeding in a race or class there is also a mental improvement.

The director of the agricultural station at Rome proposes the cultivation of camphor, pyrethrum (the insecticide), and the indiarubber plant in the South of Italy.

A Kentucky inventor has brought out an illuminated cross for churches. It has glass sides and contains electric lamps, which are lit after dark. The cross is thus rendered visible in the dark.

A question of the moment, apart from matters of high politics, is that of the winter pastime. Ping-pong is dead: it was too promiscuous; bridge still holds the field, it is true but it is threatened. Many are already deriving no little real pleasure from the talking machine. Friends are invited to say a few words into the trumpet, whilst the recorder chips out the equivalent of the sound waves from the yielding wax clyinder. The fun comes in hearing one's own voice repeated as you may hear songs by celebrated vocalists and the music of first rate orchestras. The way in which the talking machine is being taken up all over the world is little short of marvellous; but the wonder of it all remains each time that the machine is set in motion. Like certain people, the phonograph combines business with pleasure, even threatens to supplant the shorthand amanuensis, and to share with the telephone pride of place in the office as a commercial necessity.

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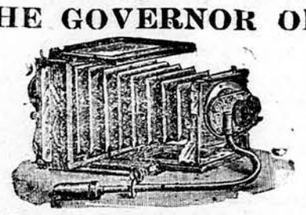

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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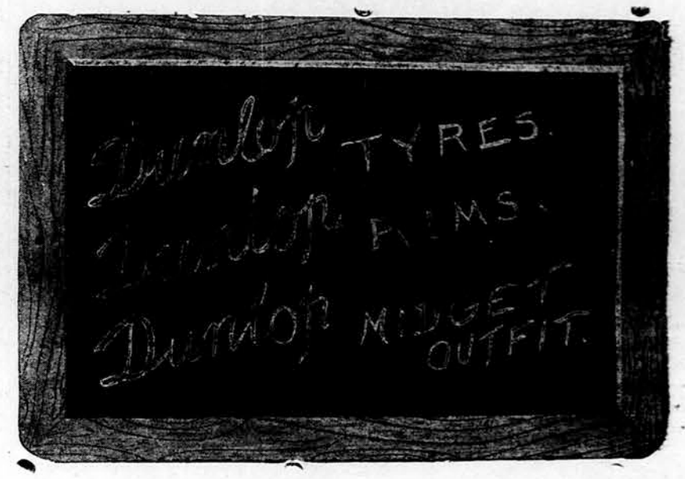

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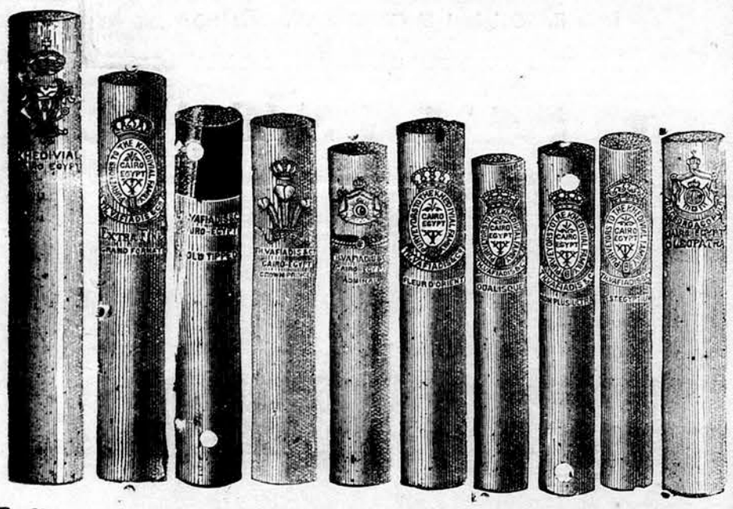

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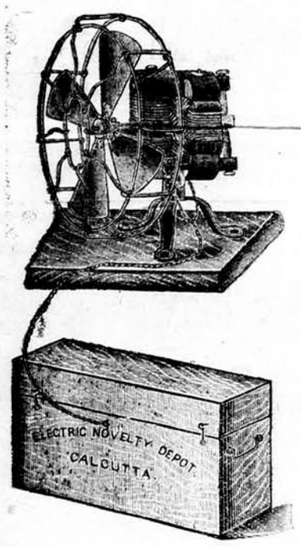

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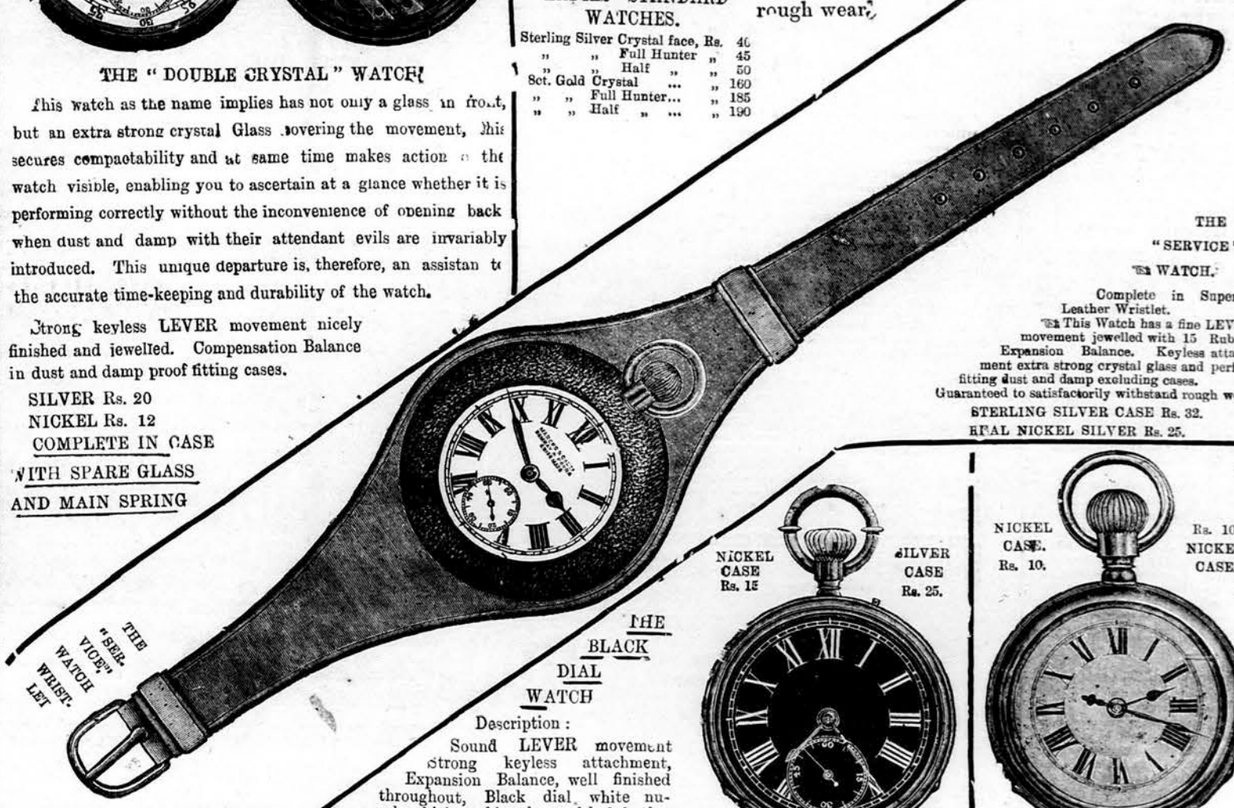

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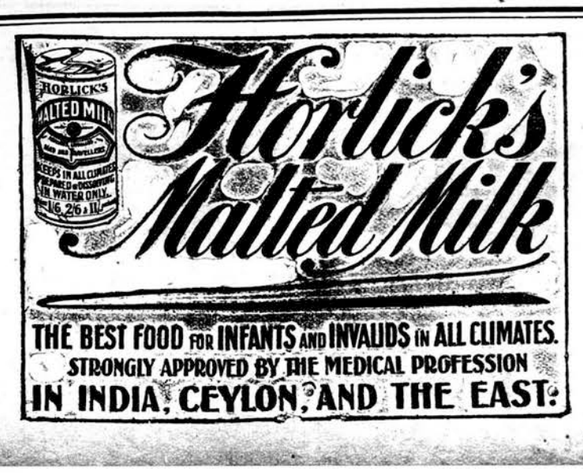

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